The NEW COLUMBIA
OR THE RE-UNITED STATES

By

P. Q. Tangent

20
RE-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
20
-:SERVICE CERTIFICATE:-
The bearer has performed a service of the value of
TWENTY---------- Dollars.
Legal Tender in payment of all debts.
20
But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.
20

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW-COLUMBIA PUBLISHING CO.

FINDLAY, OHIO, U.S.A.

William D. Webber

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OR THE RE-UNITED STATES

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BY

PATRICK QUINN TANGENT

DISTRIBUTED BY
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN ECONOMICS
127 North Dearborn St., Chicago (2)
PHONE DEArborn 7924

FINDLAY, OHIO
NEW COLUMBIA PUBLISHING CO.
1909

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1909

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The Lakeside Press
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
CHICAGO

Dedication.

TO THE BLESSED MEMORY OF HIM WHO SPAKE AS NEVER MAN SPOKE,
YET HAD NOT WHERE TO LAY HIS HEAD;
WHO GAVE HIS LIFE THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH
AND LIVE, HERE AND HEREAFTER;
TO THE MARTYRS TO HUMAN LIBERTY AND EQUALITY IN ALL AGES,
AND TO ALL FOR WHOM THESE GREAT SACRIFICES
WERE MADE, THIS LITTLE WRITING
IS REVERENTLY AND LOVINGLY DEDICATED
BY ITS MOST UNWORTHY AUTHOR.

PREFACE

THE author of this little booklet, if indeed it shall ever be born alive into this world of many letters, has devoted something over thirty years of his life to what is called the practice of law.

Law, in its just significance, should be defined as the expression of universal justice; and the practice of law should involve only the details of the process by which that justice is accomplished: But, unfortunately for the profession, and still more unfortunately for society, it has, full oftener than otherwise, become the science by which a client is enabled to have his own way. In this aspect of the science of legal practice, the practitioner has very little opportunity for rendering to the society at large any just or fair equivalent for the benefits which he derives from being permitted to live in the world and mingle with his fellow mortals.

It is with a view of trying to give to this, and coming generations, some measure of return for social advantages which the author has enjoyed that this work is undertaken.

If it shall, in the just estimate of its readers, be thought to even this score, and justly compensate the world for the trouble which the author has unwittingly occasioned, it will have met all of his expectations.

P. Q. T.

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INTRODUCTION

WHILE it may not be verified by any translation of the Book of Genesis, we have reason to believe that our first parents were shoved out of the Garden of Eden backward: and that none of their descendants have ever yet discovered the necessity, or propriety, of facing about.

They seem to have gone through life with their eyes to the scenes and their ears to the echoes of the past. Our literature, and the curriculum of our educational institutions are made up very largely of the history of persons and events long agone. We send our sons to College at the risk of their health, their morals, and in these days of hazing and football, their lives and limbs — and what for? To learn dead languages, and the history of dead things. To learn how man has undertaken in the past to divide God's footstool and man's habitation, by some arbitrary rule, and without God's authority, into fragments and sections.

From which, and as incident to these divisions of His realm, they have attempted to parcel out His Sovereignty to rulers, kings, potentates, and so-called governments. In short, the Alpha and Omega of so-called education to day has to do almost solely with the dead, and what might well be, the forgotten past.

With this sort of mental training and discipline, it is not at all remarkable that we jump at the conclusion that the older a thing or an institution, the better and safer it is; whereas, in actual practice, we discover that the universal trend of all things is toward improvement, and that essential perfection is the ultimate destiny of all things.

The history of the past is but an endless sequence and succession of mistakes and injustices, both of men, and of institutions, and the only conceivable use of its study is to avoid its errors. It

is high time that all men and all nations adopt the precept of Paul, the great, if not the greatest, Apostle, when he said, "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: But this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

So far as it is given us to know of the economy of nature, or the will of nature's God, this orb was fashioned for man's habitation. The beneficence of nature fully warrants the conclusion that it was the divine purpose that man should be happy, "In the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee." And it only remains for man to adjust and provide the conditions around and about him, and use the means which nature has provided in beneficent profusion, to accomplish this happy consummation.

The author received what little education he has upon a dairy farm in process of improvement from primeval forest, where most of the family worked most of the time in farm or internal improvement; those who so labored were appreciated as fully as those who served to produce the necessaries of the family and the marketable commodities which the farm produced. We all ate at the same board, traded at the store upon the family fund, no matter in what department each applied his service. The elder sister taught the family school, and the father done the family preaching and philosophizing, and all were regarded as of equal value in the social and industrial economy of the family.

That is almost the only experience, the only training of which the author can conceive which will develop either statesmen or social or political economists; and that school lays the foundations for rugged physical constitutions, and furnishes the essential ground plan of pure democratic, republican government.

We have on this continent of North America, and in these United States, a land dedicated by the blood of patriot fathers and the sacrifice of sainted mothers to the shrine of social, political

and industrial liberty. A land wherein the voice of the people is the voice of God, wherein it is both possible and practicable to make our government, and keep it, what we desire that it should be. That voice and that arm of this people is circumscribed by no power. We have no constitution, no law, and no institution but that we can renew and reform, as often as the majority voice of this people declare and demand.

More than a century gone, our illustrious forefathers discovered and declared that all men were created equal and equally endowed by their Creator; and it is surely going to be discovered, ere long, that our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, and our sweethearts, were created by the same process, and about the same time, and that they are joint beneficiaries with men in all the bounties of creation.

Therefore, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before," let us all face about and look forward, and not backward, for this has been the fundamental mistake of the great majority of mankind.

By way of conclusion to this brief introductory chapter, we may say that it is the purpose of this work to record our prophecy as to what this people of the United States, and the Canadian provinces, are going to do in the near future, and point out the practical results which are to follow in the social, industrial, and economic life of the people who rule this nation.

CHAPTER I

THE PLEASURE EXCURSION

THEY will assemble at the various seaports bordering the United States and Canadian possessions in North America all of the war vessels and all craft suitable for navigating the high seas: And they will mobilize at these various seaports all persons who are unwilling to do, with their hands or brain, their fair share of all the service, of every sort and description, necessary to produce and distribute the necessaries and comforts of life, and beautify, improve and adorn this North American continent to the utmost limit of its capacity and fertility; to make it in truth, as well as in name, a land of personal, religious, and industrial liberty, with equal rights and opportunities to all, and with special privileges to none.

Especially will they so mobilize *all practical politicians*, and all men and women who are so constituted, as that they are content, by any process, to live in idleness by the labor and sacrifice of their fellow mortals.

They will convey to these ships, all the gold and silver, and all forms of money, and all obligations which pass current as money; and such metal money as cannot be used for ballast will be loaded in transports and mudscows to insure its deportation, and attached in tow to the various fleets.

These ships will be commissioned to land at all the seaports of all the countries of the old world with the people thus mobilized, who will be invited to embark and enjoy a pleasure excursion to such foreign lands as they may desire to visit; and the moneys so deported will be unloaded at the several ports by the several fleets, in the proportion in which the several excursionists desire to land, for their use during their stay aboard, where they will be the guests

of the royality and aristocracy of all the foreign powers until they shall desire to return to the land of Liberty, and of equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities.

On the return voyage, these ships will be ballasted with iron, coal, lead, copper, and all useful metals (not precious), and will bring to our shores the unemployed and oppressed of all foreign lands who desire to come and establish a home in God's land of freedom, who are willing to do their fair share of the work of making this land, and keeping it, for all future generations a fit habitation for husband, wife and children.

The men and women who perform the actual labor of navigating this craft of pleasure seekers, and of feeding them enroute, and ministering to their wants and washing their dirty linen, will on their return to this land of human equality be rewarded by the government which will be established during their stay abroad at the uniform rate of five so-called dollars for each six hour day's service, account of which will be kept and returned by the chief stoker of each vessel comprising the several fleets, and will be paid in government "*certificates of service*," which will be the only circulating medium of the government.

CHAPTER II

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

AS soon as these ships shall have cleared the ports and are out of sight of our shores, the people will establish a new seat of government for the territory now included within the United States and the Canadian Provinces, which will be located on the Missouri River, not far from Sioux City, Iowa, as near as possible to the geographical center of the territory within its jurisdiction and domain.

The Canadian Provinces will be divided by imaginary lines corresponding to the several states of the American Union, and sub-divided in like manner into counties and townships, in square form so nearly as practicable; and the several states of the old union will be readjusted in the same manner and the name of the new nation will be "THE RE-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

All governmental powers and functions, legislative, executive administrative, and judicial, will be vested in a board or congress of Governors; two of whom, one man, and one woman, shall be elected every year by the electors of each state; and all citizens, male and female, above the age of eighteen years who shall have resided for one year within the state of their residence, will be electors, qualified to vote at all elections, and upon all questions of public interest which shall come before the people.

The Governors shall be maintained at the seat of government at the public expense, and shall be paid at the rate of five dollars for each six hour day's service devoted to the public business; and shall be in continuous annual session, beginning on the first Monday in January of each year, but may adjourn, or recess, as often as the public business will, in their judgment, justly permit.

The proceedings of the governors shall be public; and they shall provide, and keep, and publish, a government record wherein they shall record all of their proceedings, including all debates, and all votes, and all statutes, orders and decrees, a copy of which shall be preserved in the archives at the seat of government and a copy of which shall be bound periodically, properly indexed, and filed in a county library in each county of the Re-United States, and in every educational institution established and maintained by the government; and every citizen may receive the current government record by daily mail at the subscription price of one dollar a year.

The government, as so embodied, shall enact, promote, and

execute all such laws, orders, and governmental edicts as in the judgment of a majority of the governors elected to said body shall from time to time seem necessary to accomplish the object of popular self-government, as specified in the declaration of American Independence and the preamble of the Federal compact of 1787, and to accomplish, perfect, operate, and maintain the political, social, and industrial conditions hereinafter outlined, and such others, as in the evolution of society, and the arts and sciences, shall, in the view of these governmental agencies, seem necessary to secure the liberty and equal rights and opportunities of all the subjects of government.

They will adopt and promulgate a code of uniform general laws which shall apply and operate universally throughout the territorial domain, to be known as the Revised Statutes of the Re-United States, the first section of the first chapter of which shall read as follows: "THEREFORE, ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM: FOR THIS IS THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS."

The government shall never delegate to any other man or body of men the legislative power; but they may delegate all other functions, except that they shall be the final ultimate tribunal to sit in judgment upon the natural rights of every subject which involves any element of personal liberty; and they will provide by law for an appeal to them from every inferior judicial function, or functionary, in all such cases.

CHAPTER III

THE STANDARD OF VALUE AND THE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY

THEY will establish a legal standard of value which shall consist of a *six hour day's service*, upon which they will fix an arbitrary exchange value of five dollars. They will establish a government bureau of engraving and printing, whereat they will manufacture government service certificates, in quantities and denominations suitable at all times for the convenent use of the people in the exchange of the various products and results of individual effort, and the payment of those who serve in the various departments of the public service.

These certificates shall be engraved in the manner substantially in which gold certificates are now constructed, according to the various tastes of the artisans and designers among the people; they shall portray the faces of the statesmen and patriots of this nation past, present and future, including at all times, those of Washington, Lincoln, John Brown, and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

These certificates will be a legal tender in discharge of all obligations, public and private, except such as remain unliquidated by the deportation of all the money, and most of the people who claim to own it; but, if any creditor coming to our shores, wants gold coin in payment of his demands, and we cannot satisfy him with staple products, we will dig in the earth, and lubricate the minting machinery, and grind out for him to his satisfaction; there will be credit in individual transactions, and no usury, for there will always be cash.

All persons performing service, except for themselves, and upon their own domain, and in their own devices, will be paid for such service in current service certificates, at the established legal

standard of the value of service; and aside from their ornamentation, these certificates will simply recite that the bearer has performed a service equal to the denomination, in figures, and otherwise, appearing upon the certificate.

For public convenience, and as a place of safe deposit, there will be established in every county one or more government banks in which will be kept adequate stores of government currency; which bank shall be conducted as an adjunct of the post office; and all persons performing service payable by the government, shall be paid through the local bank, and the United States banks shall be permitted to loan currrency to the individual upon approved security, without interest, for the construction of his home and its adornment, and such individual enterprises as he, or she, may desire to pursue.

CHAPTER IV

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

THEY will maintain no embassies or foreign consulates and no governmental institutions or enterprises abroad, except upon the expressed invitation of the *majority of the citizens* of such nations, and then only for the purposes of social and commercial interchange which shall involve no element of profit.

They will impose no impost duties. They will give their surplus product to any foreign people at the cost of their production, and transportation, according to our economic statistics, and if they can produce more than they need, and furnish it to our people cheaper than we can produce it, we will gladly receive it. We will deal justly and liberally with all foreign nations and peoples. We will give their citizens who come among us all the rights, protection and privileges which we accord to our own citizens.

We will continue in the future, as in the past, to furnish an asylum for the oppressed of all lands. We will naturalize all foreign subjects who will come among us, at the expiration of one year after they shall have come, declaring their purpose to become citizens. If anybody with an honest heart and purpose wishes to come and adopt our country as his home, and assist to beautify our land and make it a fit habitation for husband, wife and children, we shall welcome them with kind hospitality and help them all we can; and if we get crowded too much, we have little doubt that we may purchase waste land of foreign nations to establish independent colonies.

Foreign nations will be welcome to maintain consulates and embassies in our country for any just purpose, which such governmental agencies will ever serve; and we will do all in our power to establish and forever maintain an enduring peace with all nations and all peoples.

CHAPTER V

THE LAND

WE will declare that "the earth (that is, our part of it) is the Lord's and the kingdoms thereof," but that man having been commanded to subdue, multiply and replenish it, has a possessory right to the temporary exclusive occupancy of such portion of it as he needs for his home, and the just pursuit of the business in social economy which he has a taste and capacity to conduct; but that all forms of private monopoly are both unjust and intolerable, and will be discouraged and destroyed to the full extent possible in sovereign popular government.

We shall provide for each county in the commonwealth a government land agency, presided over by an officer of the Re-United

States, who shall have charge of the land records within that county wherein shall be kept a record of all transfers and encumbrances of possessory rights and improvements thereof. He shall be officially known as the Recorder of the Re-United States for that County.

All persons shall record at this agency, under the direction of the county surveyor, a pertinent description of all land by him or her personally occupied as a home, or actually used in their business; for which land may be actually used, which shall be the limit of his, or her, individual holdings; and this will be subject to sale, or encumbrance by the person registering the same, and may be transmitted by testamentary instrument, or in its absence, will descend to the heirs at law.

No person will be permitted to hold land for speculative purposes, nor to levy or collect rent; and all unoccupied land shall be in the control at all times of the county land agency and may be settled by actual occupation and registry at any time. And whenever the occupant of any registered land shall abandon the actual occupancy, or actual use, as above specified, for the period of one year, so that it shall have remained unused or unoccupied for one year, it shall then be subject to entry and record by any person who may desire to enter, occupy and use it and make lawful record thereof.

It will be the duty of the county surveyor to survey and record the survey of all locations, so as to fix and determine the lines and boundaries thereof. The county land recorder, and the county surveyor shall be elected annually by the electors of the county; they will be permitted to employ such assistants from time to time as they may require in the performance of their duties and they shall keep a strict account of the service which they render, measured by six hour days, and shall be paid like their assistants, by the government cashier, upon the approval of the local auditor at the lawful uniform rate for which all service is rewarded.

CHAPTER VI

RAILROADS

THEY will construct, equip, operate, and maintain with the greatest efficiency and security a system of trunk lines traversing the entire domain, North and South, East and West, with intersecting branches affording convenient means of passenger and commodity transportation to all parts of the country as fast as they are settled; and all service in the construction, operation and maintenance shall be under the jurisdiction of the Transportation Department to be provided for by general law; and all persons in the transportation and storage departments shall be paid out of government funds from the government treasurer, and rates of transportation shall be established by the department from time to time at the actual cost of the service as determined by economic statistics. One market will be the same as all others and there will be little occasion for individual transportation of products.

CHAPTER VII

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

THE government will establish lines of telegraph wire and wireless, and telephones, whichever is most convenient or economic, upon the lines of all railroads and other public thoroughfares, and instruments will be installed and operated and exchanges maintained, in connection with the Postal Department; and all such service shall be free, except that individuals having telephones in their homes shall pay the government the

cost of their construction, and all persons in the telegraph and telephone service shall be paid locally, and shall be under civil service rules, and their compensation shall be the same as that paid for all service.

CHAPTER VIII

HIGHWAYS

ALL highways shall be under the jurisdiction of the government and shall be surveyed, opened, improved and kept in the very best condition possible under the control of the Bureau of Government highways. There will be a highway commissioner elected annually by the electors of each township, who shall employ all labor needed to make and maintain and improve all needed highways within the township, which shall be laid out by the county surveyor with reference to the highways entering from foreign counties; and material for highway construction in all parts of the domain will be shipped by the operatives of the government railroads; and the government will, through its appropriate bureau, provide for the supply and shipment of all needed highway material, and all service in all departments of highway construction and maintenance will be paid at the legal standard of value established by law and paid at stated intervals by the government bank, on the approval of the local auditor where the service is rendered.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT LANDS AND WATERWAYS

ALL unoccupied, unentered land will be regarded as government land under the control and jurisdiction of the general land department; and that department will provide for the reclamation, irrigation, and fertilization of all such land; and extend transportation facilities to such land as fast as they are needed for actual settlement. This department, or some adjunct thereof, will have the control of all waterways, rivers and harbors, and shall conduct their improvement in all ways known to engineering science to promote their utility and their beauty, and such service in all departments shall be rewarded at the standard rate and in the same manner.

CHAPTER X

ELECTRICITY

THE government will establish a bureau of electricity and electrical engineering. They will construct upon any, and all available water powers, in the domain of the commonwealth, plants for the generation of electricity, and where water power is not available, they will supply other forms; and they will supply electric power for all purposes, public and private, for which electricity shall prove efficient, and fix and maintain a just and uniform rate of charge for all power or light delivered by the government for purely private use; but they shall extend the service to all available sections of the commonwealth as fast as it is practical to do so; and all service in this department shall be rewarded in the same measure and paid in the same way.

CHAPTER XI

CHARITY

THERE will be no public charity, *for where distributive justice prevails*, there will be no office for charity to perform. The human family, and each of its members, are justly responsible for the social conditions which call for the application of what the world has come to designate as practical charity; and every application of it is a virtual confession of a violation of humanitarian duty. Verily, the whole human family must some day give affirmative answer to their first self-imposed inquiry, "Am I my brothers keeper?"

CHAPTER XII

FUEL AND LIGHTS

THE government will establish a department of fuel and lights, through which they will operate and develop all coal mines, oil mines, and conduct experiments for discovering, developing, and transporting all kinds of fuel for all purposes public and private; which will be placed within the reach of all citizens, and for the supply of all public use; the cost to the private consumer to be fixed by a just economic cost of production and transportation, which shall be uniform to all consumers without reference to the distance from which it is transported, as the rate imposed will be based upon the economic cost of the entire fuel department.

CHAPTER XIII

STAPLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

WHILE it will be the policy of the government to encourage all individual enterprise by those desiring to conduct the same by their own efforts, with such service as they can employ at the standard value of individual service, in view of the manifest economy of large scale operations, it is apprehended that the greater part of the agricultural products will be produced through the government agencies. To that end, there will be a government agricultural department which will conduct the business of producing and distributing agricultural products to all township seats of the domain, and these agricultural stations will be established and maintained in the different localities of the domain with reference to soil and climate adapted to their culture to the best possible state of perfection, and these agricultural stations will be operated and maintained, for the most part, by, and in connection with agricultural schools for the training and education of the youth desiring to learn the art of agriculture. But the agricultural activity of the government will be limited so far as practicable to securing an adequate supply of agricultural products for the needs of the people, thereby supplying any deficiency which may result from the failure or inadequacy of individual enterprise, *in that most useful of all human economies.*

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

THERE will be established in every township inhabited by sufficient of the people of suitable age to justify, such number of primary schools as the electors thereof may from time to time determine upon; which will be maintained at government expense. And in each county of the state, there will be one or more government high schools, as the extent of population shall render necessary; which shall provide free tuition for all scholars of school age, and free maintenance for any, who by misadventure, are unable to find homes with the people residing accessible to such schools.

There will also be established at suitable locations in different and suitable localities throughout the domain of the inhabited commonwealth, industrial schools, with free maintenance, so that every graduate of the high school, and all persons under thirty years of age may attend these schools; and assist, to graduation, in the work thereof; and there learn to do and perform competently and intelligently, whatever class of service is performed in all departments of industry conducted within any part of the domain of the commonwealth. All of the high and industrial schools shall maintain a government library, which shall contain, among other things, all laws in force in the domain which are written, and the government records, and they shall be taught as a part of the curriculum of said school.

There will be government colleges and institutions of higher, and highest, so-called education, maintained at government expense free of tuition but not of maintenance, whereat any graduate of high schools may learn anything that is taught anywhere, by anybody, which he, or she, may feel like wasting their time upon.

Where they can get the history, to the minutest *frazzle* of every dead language that ever died, and every decomposed atom that ever disturbed the justice and peace of mankind, from the time Adam and Eve backed out of the garden, down to the deportation of the disturbing elements which left our shores the day the new nation was born.

CHAPTER XV

CRIMINAL LAWS AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

THERE will be elected in each township at each annual election two justices of the peace; one of whom shall be a father and the other a mother, but both shall not belong to the same family. There shall also be elected two conservators of the public peace of like opposite sex and different families, who shall be the executive officers of the local township courts.

Each conservator shall be provided, at government expense, with an iron cage which shall be eight feet square, and capable of being moved to suit the exigencies of the public business, and which shall contain a bunk with a change of bedding suited to the climatic conditions. It shall have a lock, and a key shall be kept and worn publicly on the person of each conservator, which shall be the insignia of the office.

There shall be but one criminal law for the realm, and it shall read in substance as follows, to wit: — Any person of the age of discretion who shall do any deliberate or wilful act to injure the person, property, or good name of any other person, or who shall wilfully and deliberately omit to do and perform any kindly service to a fellow mortal, or animal in distress, or who will treat any animal with cruelty or injustice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Upon the written complaint of any person duly sworn or affirmed before any magistrate of the township, such justice shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, who shall be arrested by a conservator, or any person deputized by him, or her, for that purpose and brought before the magistrate. Such person may be apprehended without warrant by any person who may witness the offense and taken at once before one of the magistrates. If such person enter a plea of guilty, he shall be sentenced to ten days' service of the government, and the conservator shall deliver the prisoner to the custody of the superintendent of public works operating nearest the place of apprehension. If guilt is denied, the magistrate shall summon a jury of six electors to try the offender, which jurors shall be the judges of both the law and facts, and if the offender shall be adjudged guilty by a majority of the jurors impanelled to try him, he shall be sentenced in like manner.

If the offense be one which destroys or menaces human life or limb or inflicts physical bodily injury, the defendant shall be committed to the government hospital for the insane located nearest the place of apprehension, there to remain until paroled or discharged as cured; the people recognizing the pathological truth that all conditions susceptible to conduct theretofore denominated crime, manifests a specie of mania, and needs to be treated accordingly.

Threats of personal violence, and all exhibitions of temper, likely to become uncontrollable, on the part of all persons above the age of fifteen years, shall be regarded as premonitory symptoms of mania, and shall be investigated by the local magistrates and conservators of public peace and safety; and if, on investigation they shall prove menacing, such victims shall be committed to the nearest hospital for the treatment of all such unfortunates.

There will be no code defining crime, but all acts of dishonesty or immorality will be recognized as evidencing mental and moral

depravity, as distinct pathological species of insanity; and persons afflicted with any condition, or manifestation of that disorder, will be confined, or restrained and treated to ultimate recovery, if possible, by any process known to science.

The following acts will be treated as conclusive evidence of a dangerous form of mental and moral abberration, needing a thorough and systematic course of treatment in governmental hospitals for the cure of insanity: Counterfeiting the government currency, deliberate fraud or dishonesty in any department of the public service, *electioneering for office in the public service* for any elective office or position in the government employ (outside the civil service), all forms of bribery to effect the election of the person to any elective or appointive position, all forms of deliberate fraud designed, or affecting to secure advantage of another, all deliberate acts performed or attempted which result, or are calculated to result, in injury to the person, property, or reputation of any citizen.

CHAPTER XVI

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. ASSUMPTION OF PUBLIC DEBTS

ALL public buildings, state, county, township, school and municipal, will belong to the government; which will assume all of the public debts of those hitherto political subdivisions; and these buildings will be used and remodeled, and others constructed as the needs of the people require.

The District of Columbia, so called, will forever be preserved as a government museum. Its buildings, and statues will be embalmed and mummyized, and preserved as a lasting memorial of the monarchial, aristocratic, un-democratic tendencies and obli-

quities of the nineteenth century; an enduring monument to the folly of partisan politics; and the so-called White House will be the depository of billy possums and teddy bears.

CHAPTER XVII

TOWNSHIPS

THE elective government officers of each township will be a mayor, two magistrates, two conservators, one auditor, and one supervisor of public works (highways), and a president and cashier of each government bank outside of county seat, each of whom shall be elected annually by the electors of that township. These officers will take the oath of office, but will give no official bond; they will be authorized to employ all such assistants, temporary or permanent, as the public business of their respective departments shall require.

The mayor shall have charge of all government buildings within his township. and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace, and the conservators will execute his process.

The supervisor of public works shall have charge of all public works in his township, except such as shall be under the direction of the government bureau of public internal improvement, and he may employ all assistants necessary to keep the public ways, buildings and property within his township in order and repair.

The auditor will examine and approve all accounts of all other township officers, who will present to him weekly an itemized statement of all service rendered by them and in their department, at the standard fixed by the government in all departments of service, which will be paid by the government cashier of the county.

The government will establish all post office, postal banks,

and telegraph and telephone exchanges, and all transportation depots and exchanges within the township but the post and depot master therein, and the president and cashier of all government banks outside of county seat shall be elected by the people of the township, and all employees shall be under civil service rules; but shall be chosen, so far as possible, from the eligible lists made up of residents of the township, and all service accounts within the township shall be approved by the township government auditor tor and paid by the government cashier of the county.

There will be maintained in the relative geographical center of each settled township the followng public building: a government depot and department store convenient to the means of rail transportation, wherein all products of service shall at all times be kept for sale or exchange; and where they will be taken by the government at the standard economic value thereof, as fixed from time to time by the government department of labor and transportation, so that if the individual can get the staple necessities and luxuries of life at the government department store better, or with less service and greater economy than they can be produced in his locality, he will be able to do so.

The government will at all times be advised of economic and industrial conditions in all sections, and all department stores will be amply provided.

There will be at such township centers buildings and appliances for all forms of healthful amusement and sport, and a theater auditorium for all purposes of public lecture and amusement; there will be lines of electric railroads, and all forms of solid highway, by which the people may readily and conveniently have means of conveyance at all times to the township center.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE COUNTY

EACH county seat will be located as nearly as possible at the geographical center of the county, and the post office and Postal Bank will be located thereat, and the several townships will be served by rural post and package delivery over good rural highways by electric and automobile conveyance under the civil service of the government.

The county government officers elected by the electors will be the president and cashier of the government bank for the county, judge, auditor, recorder, and the surveyor or engineer, and the assistants of all these officers will be under the civil service.

Women will, if electors, be eligible to all offices in government; these county officers shall take official oath, but no official bonds will be required.

The post master will have charge of the government post office supervising the outgoing and incoming mail, which will carry all mailable matter weighing five pounds or less; all postal service shall be free, subject to the reasonable rules of the government postal department to provide against abuse of the service.

The county judge shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills, record of which will be kept by the recorder, general jurisdiction of equity to prevent trespasses to property, and compel specific performance of contracts respecting property located within the county and general jurisdiction in equity according to that jurisprudence at the date of the formation of the new government, and to grant divorces, and award the custody of children, appoint guardians therefor and provide for their maintainence, and to grant administration upon the estates of deceased persons.

His court will be known as the Re-United States Court for his county, and will hold annual session, which will be open at all times when the public business requires it. He shall keep account of his services and be compensated therefor at the established rate.

The county auditor will audit the personal accounts of all township auditors, and will check up and file and preserve the reports of all township auditors for three years from the audit thereof, as a means of detecting and discovering any fraud, mistakes, or irregularity in any part of the public service within his county.

The government cashier will have the control and management of the postal bank located in the county, under the rules of the banking department of the government, and he will examine and approve the account of the county auditor and will receive, disburse and account for the funds and revenues of the government passing through the local bank under the rules of the department. The president of all government banks will have general supervision of the bank of which he is elected president and will make weekly reports to the banking department of the government under the rules thereof.

CHAPTER XIX

THE STATE

THERE will be no state governments. The elective officers of the government within each state will be first, the two Governors of the Re-United States; second, a superintendent of each government industrial school, and each government hospital for the treatment of the insane located within the state, and third, five government visitors, all of whom shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the electors.

The superintendents will be designated and elected for the particular school or hospital located within the state; and it shall be their duty to superintend and manage such hospital under the rules and regulations established by law and the department of the general government under the jurisdiction of which they are operated.

It shall be the duty of the government visitors to visit and inspect all governmental institutions within their state, and all other states whenever in their opinion there is just reason to believe that the efficiency or economy of the public service may be improved thereby. It shall be the duty of each of said government visitors to suggest from time to time to the board of governors and to the head of all governmental departments any changes or improvements which in their opinion will improve the efficiency or economy of the public service.

CHAPTER XX

GOVERNMENT OFFICES GENERALLY

ALL officers of government will be elected by the people of the locality wherein they serve. They will swear to support the laws and obey the lawful command of any superior officer in the department in which they serve, but no official bonds will be required in any department of the public service. All officers will be ex officio notaries public and authorized to administer oaths, and certify the acknowledgment of all instruments entitled to record, which service will be rendered at all reasonable times without charge.

The government will provide through the post office and banking department to all government officers and employees an annual service account book, wherein it will be the sworn duty of

each person to keep and enter a strict daily account of all public service rendered by him and of all expenses paid by him in the course of such service; and this book shall at all times be kept upon his person, and be kept in duplicate, one to be all the time in his possession, and he will leave them alternately with the auditor approving his public accounts at the stated periods provided by law; and at the expiration of his term of public office or service, he will deliver the remaining duplicate to such auditor, and all officers and employees in government service shall have their service and expense account approved by the auditor of the township in which they reside, and the service of all of them shall be compensated at the established legal rate, above specified.

Discharge from and future ineligibility to public office or service, and involuntary treatment in government hospitals for the deranged and degenerate will be the only direct consequence of dishonesty, immorality, misfeasance or malfeasance in the public office or service of the people and all government service in all departments, except as to the elective officers herein provided for, and such as the government shall hereafter provide for by general law will be under the civil service rules of the general government.

CHAPTER XXI

LEGAL CONVEYANCING

THE government will provide through the postal or banking department approved forms and blanks for all forms of conveyance and incumbrance of possessory rights relating to land; and the recorder or surveyor of each county will furnish the exact description of all lands in the county which are entered for occupancy; and these conveyances shall be uniform in character. Leases of lands will not be tolerated for any purpose

other than that of temporary care during the absence of the settler, for which no rent can be reserved or exacted.

Every person desiring to use land, or erect structures of any kind for his personal use will be provided with ample means therefor by the government through the local bank, so that there will be no occasion for the exaction of rents, and these have always been, and always will be, so long as tolerated in the institutions of men or angels, instruments of extortion, oppression and injustice, and all these means and temptations will be forever removed from this people.

Every person of adult age will have his own home, if he wishes to maintain a home, and there will be little, if any, occacion for any system of legal administration of the estates of deceased persons; for aside form his home, he will have only personal effects, which, if warned of the approach of dissolution, he may easily and readily administer himself. His estate will consist of his home settlement and his certificates of service, and there will be no temptation or occasion for his children to bicker about his estate.

CHAPTER XXII

THE PRACTICE OF LAW

THE laws will be so simple, uniform, and easily understood, the statutes, the debates of all public questions, and the manner of their settlement will be in the government libraries of each county, in all high schools, industrial schools, and institutions of higher education and will be taught in such schools as a part of the curriculum, obviously indispensible to good citizenship. There will be no law, and no legal machinery for the compulsory collection of debts; and every person will secure their

individual favors upon his or her honor and credit as good citizens; the loss of which, in the community in which they live and move, would be inestimable, irretrievable, and intolerable, and would be the most condign punishment which an outraged people could possible contrive or inflict.

If a legal profession, as a distinct parasitic class could survive so orderly and delectable a state of refined and civilized society, its functions must necessarily be confined to giving advice as to rights and duties among a people suffering under some dangerous manifestation of mental and moral disorder requiring the attention of the local magistrates and conservators. Goodby, Pettifogger, you will do well to write your obituary and your epitaph, embalm it with the billy possums in the government museum in the District of Columbia, and look for some department of useful service in which you can make amends for the errors and indiscretions of youth.

CHAPTER XXIII

RELIGION

NO religious tests will ever be adopted or applied, and no form of worship prescribed or prohibited, and no day will be set apart by law upon which religious observance will be made compulsory; but in all probability the people will continue to assemble for the most part on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, by a natural human instinct, there to worship the true and the living God, from whom all blessings flow; and, that in His own time, that service, and that worship by all His people will be after substantially the same form and fashion as will naturally be dictated by the enlightened individual conscience. Man made in the image of his Creator is necessarily a worshipper

of his Creator; he cannot be otherwise, and he may as well confess it before the world one time as another; if he is not religious he is nothing.

CHAPTER XXIV

INSURANCE

THE government will insure all private dwelling houses and the contents thereof against destruction and damage by fire, or other casualty at the actual cost as determined by the statistics of the government insurance department. This department will be in connection with the local bank, where policies will be provided by the government, which will describe the building and contents, which the applicant will cause to be inventoried and appraised by two competent neighbors, which inventory will be attached to a duplicate policy left with the bank; individuals conducting private business of any description, owning business buildings and combustible structures or material may take out insurance on same in like manner. In case of loss, without the fault of the owner, the government will restore the loss which will be adjusted locally through the postal bank. There will be no occasion for life insurance, and there will be none; there will, however, be government insurance against accident and physical infirmity at actual cost based on the statistics of the insurance department.

CHAPTER XXV

FIRE PROTECTION

THE government will maintain at all county and township seats and at the seat of government and at all post offices an efficient governmental fire department and apparatus for the protection of life and property, which will include most of the municipalities of the domain; this department will be under the civil service.

CHAPTER XXVI

MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPAL corporations called cities will be provided for by general uniform laws, but there will be no corporate officers, and no corporate government distinct from that of the township in which such city is located. All local improvements, except such as the government make uniformally in all townships, will be made by the inhabitants in any manner and to any extent which they may desire, but there shall be no law requiring individual contribution or assessment of individuals, or of individual property for any such purpose. The government will furnish light, power, and fuel for private use at its economic cost wherever it is practical and reasonably economic, in view of the governmental department having charge of that department of government economy and enterprise to do so, and cities, will, so far as reasonable, be afforded these just facilities and advantages.

Congestions of population in large cities are violative of

natural law and social economy. They are fostered and produced by the spirit of cupidity, the spirit of commercialism and speculation, the get-something-for-nothing principle and practice which will not long survive the advent of just popular government.

It is the rent-rackers, the usurer, the stock, produce. life, and fire insurance gamblers, and the endless variety of speculators and exploiters of the long suffering people, which have builded these ancient and modern temples to the shrine of the God Mammon and monuments to the folly of all men. And it will be remembered that all of these people have gone over to enjoy a season of pleasure with their fellow parasites in the cities of the Old World, and while they are absent the bats and cockroaches will no doubt move their cities into the sea, and disinfect the marts of the buyers and sellers for profit, and the money changers, whose arrangements were once before in the early days of the Christian era, quite unceremoniously disarranged.

With no rents, no interest on the current money of the people, no corporate stocks to manipulate, no chance to bet on the price of produce, for its economic value all the time fixed by government statistics and exchanges, and the producing interest of the people no longer compelled or inclined to support a large element of the population in idleness and slothful luxury at the various seaports; with no gold or other money exchanges to gamble over, and with no foreign commerce, except to take our surplus products to relieve the temporary necessities of foreign peoples who are unable to accomplish justice and equality at home, it is happily obvious that congestions of population and soul searing extremes of poverty and squalor on the one hand, and idle luxury and profligacy on the other, will immediately and automatically adjust themselves.

The author has often wondered what these maniacs of the cities would do if the farmers of the country were to telegraph down that they had decided not to raise any more produce that

season than they needed for their own use; but that if the people down there would come out to the farm and bring their market basket, they might spare them sufficient to keep them alive; but that they would not feed them at the seashore any longer, as the soil was being impoverished for the lack of natural nutrition and that the people must come inland and live on the land; that the land would not support the people who would not support the land.

No clearer or truer conception of the utter ineconomy of city life, and its destruction of all enduring social conservatism is possible, than in the immortal lines of the poet Goldsmith in his Deserted Village, which we recommend all people to read and study. It sums up the whole chapter of human folly in the destructive and soul destroying race for what is not but is *called wealth.* A few stanzas from this immortal poet will not be untimely. Listen!

"Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay.
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limit stands
Between a splendid, and a happy land.
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore
And shouting folly hails them from her shore.
Hordes e'e n beyond the miser's wish abound,
And rich men flock from all the world around.
Yet count our gains, this wealth is but a name
That leaves our useful products all the same.
Not so the loss; the man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied.
Space for his lake, his park extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage and hounds,
That robe that wraps his limbs in siken cloth
Has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth.

His seat where solitary sports are seen
Indignant spurns the cottage from the green.
Around the world each needful product flies
For all the luxury the world supplies.
While thus the land adorned for pleasure all
In barren splendor feebly waits its fall."

In view of the industrial and social revolution which the change will bring about, it is expected that there will be no large centers of population; and that the abandoned farms will soon be reclaimed; and beautiful, commodious homes will cover the whole face of the land. There will be little, if any, occasion for any extensive or complicated system of municipal law; but whatever is needed will be provided by the legislative department of the government from time to time. Whatever municipal regulation is made by law will be uniform and of universal operation, and no local forms of municipal government will be adopted or tolerated.

CHAPTER XXVII

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

THE government will maintain at convenient and suitable localities within each state hospitals for the care, maintainance, and cure of all forms of insanity; and all abnormal mental or moral degenerates; which, so far as possible, shall be conducted on the plan of the industrial schools wherein will be provided employment for all patients whose condition will admit of their being employed.

Those afflicted with mental or moral mania, heretofore regarded and treated as felons or criminals, will, if possible, be restored to health and to citizenship; and provision will be made

for the segregation of all incurables and others who, at any time, or for any reason, it is proper to remove from the society of other unfortunates. These institutions will be in charge of competent physicians and surgeons, and will be under the civil service rules established by the general government.

CHAPTER XXVIII

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THE industrial schools of the government will conduct all branches of agriculture, manufacturing, mining and stock raising upon and connected with government reservations, in all parts of the nation adapted to the different industries, and will be conducted on a scale designed at all times to amply supply all domestic demands for all products not supplied by the individual effort. The product of these schools will be distributed by the transportation service of the government to supply all government department stores which are not adequately supplied by individual enterprise.

The utmost systematic effort possible will at all times be applied to raise the standard, increase the fertility of all soil, conserve the forests and other natural resources, and promote the general efficiency and economy and renew the failing strength of the soil and perpetuate its utility for all coming generations.

They will promote fish culture and maintain hatcheries, and stock all streams with fish capable of life in the various waters of the Commonwealth; they will encourage the arts and inventions of the people and conduct experiments for improvement in all economic departments.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL, AT ALL TIMES, PROVIDE THAT THERE SHALL BE NO ENFORCED IDLENESS. But all surplus

labor not employed in production, transportation and distribution, and in the various useful public service enterprises, shall be employed in internal improvements to beautify the land and render it ideal for the habitation of man. This world can be made a veritable Eden, and will surely be so made; and it is only necessary to systematize the service of the people to accomplish the transformation.

Man is naturally active and industrious, as he is honest and religious; and only needs an opportunity to put his hand and brain to the task that nature adapted and designed him to perform. There is no task so menial that some one will not be found who will volunteer to do it, for the pure love of having it done, and having the world orderly and respectable. When a way is opened to all people, old and young, to learn to do the thing for which nature adapted them, all will serve with pleasure and contentment, and no one will remain idle, but all will willingly do their fair share of the world's work in all its varied departments.

A six hour day's service, at a uniform arbitrary standard of five dollars a day will answer every purpose, as all will desire to serve six hours daily, if they serve that day; but when the industries are once thoroughly systematized, it will be discovered that one hour's service, and probably less than that, in this era of invention and labor saving machinery, will supply all the wants and natural desires of the people, and the rest of the time will be devoted to improvement of our homes and our country, to add to its natural attractiveness, and to healthy and invigorating sports and the cultivation of all the tastes and mental desires for personal improvement in all of the avenues in which improvement is desirable and possible.

Man is essentially a social being. The homes will be contiguous to each other, and near, or reasonably accessible to the places of their employment; they will improve and beautify

their streets as they do their door-yards, farms and gardens. Their streets and parks will be beautified by voluntary service of the people, and no system of compulsion will be necessary or required.

The facilities for the abundant supply of natural wants, and for travel and transportation will be such, that all people will be enabled to have their summer and winter cottages at all desirable places, upon our sea coasts, and amid the romantic scenes of nature's grandeur inland, which will be prepared and adapted to minister to the highest pleasure of which humanity in this sphere is justly capable.

CHAPTER XXIX

TAXATION

ALL industries and activites, other than those which are purely personal and individual, being of the public service, and all service being rewarded in government currency, legal tender, always interchangeable at a just and universal standard fixed by the average utility of service in staple economic production, for all forms and varieties of service, or the fruits and products thereof, there will be no office for taxation to perform; and hence, there will be no such thing as taxation of either person or property.

There will be no need of government revenues for any element of the service; for the government is the whole people, and the whole people is the government. When a service is rendered the whole people, they give the person who performs it a certificate fixing its arbitrary value, which corrresponds to the value of the same extent of service in all other departments; and may be exchanged for it, and for its products. Every product of service

in the stock of every government store, at the seat of every township in the Commonwealth, will be marked at the exact economic value (cost) of that product, justly equalized to all parts and sections based upon the arbitrary standard of five dollars for every six hour day's service devoted to its production, transportation and distribution. And every human being performing any service in the whole human economy of the entire Commonwealth can have it at that figure and pay in the government certificate of his own service, whether that service is rendered to the government or to some individual. There will be no other currency, and no other medium of exchange, and gold and silver will be used only in the arts and mechanics.

There will be gold statues of the patriots and martyrs, public servants and benefactors, past and present. When some Edison shall have invented an electrical appliance which will warm and light our homes and propel all the machinery of production, transportation, and distribution, we will build his statue magnified a hundred fold. We will construct it of burnished gold and set it up in the most conspicuous point in all our domain.

When a Rockefeller will provide the system which will light and warm our homes until the perfection of the electric era, when a Harriman, or a Hill, willl perfect for us a system of travel and transportation which will practically annihilate the distance between our homes and seashore, and place the products of all lands in our township department stores; in short, when Genius personified will invent and apply machinery to perform all service of all people in human economy, we will rise up and call them blessed, and erect enduring monuments of gold to their respective memories as in just fufillment of His word, "He that is greatest among you, let him be your minister, (minister unto you), and he that is chiefest among you, let him be your servant."

In this system there is no function for internal tax imposition and none will exist; and as for tariff, impost duty, no foreign

country can bring to our shore the things which we produce at home so cheaply or economically as we ourselves will produce them. These foreign countries, unless they destroy the ships of commerce and the ocean cables, and the wireless telegraph stations, and censor the public press as to social and industrial conditions in America, they will be forced to follow our example, or their wealth creating, and wealth distributing population will leave their shores like rats from a sinking ship, and all their lands will lie waste until reclaimed by some civilized and christianized human society.

Our surplus staple products, and we shall always have a surplus, will go gratuitously to any part of the earth where it is needed to respond to the cry of human want and we will use our lazy, pestiferous war ships for that purpose, and we shall have no difficulty in effecting a just economic exchange for all foreign products which we are not able to provide at home; but these will be rare specimens when the resources and ingenuities of this Yankee nation are exhausted.

In this view, how manifestly useless will be a tariff. We need no revenue, in the sense in which the word has so long been used by the folly and short sightedness of primitive man. We shall then have rendered unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and which, in original form bore his image, and will be far along in the process of rendering unto God the things which are His, a people redeemed from the power of mammon, and mindful of their obligations to each other, and to Him who is the Author of all blessings, the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

CHAPTER XXX

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

ALL resident practicing physicians and surgeons within each county shall constitute the board of health of such county, and they and their resident nurses and assistants shall be under the civil service of the government; which will establish and maintain at the county seat or other necessary places within the county, efficient hospitals for the treatment of all persons within the county, who in the judgment of the attending physician can be better cared for than in their own homes, if they have such within the county.

The board of health will organize annually on the first Monday in January of each year, by electing one of their number President, and another Secretary, who will keep the record of the board and the general account of all persons in the service. He will make out, and certify to the township auditor all of their board and individual accounts, and shall keep a record thereof in the office of secretary in the hospital, for all of which books and stationery will be provided by the government through the postal department.

The president will preside at all meetings of the board, which shall meet at the rooms provided at the hospital for that purpose. If more than one hospital is required in any county, it will be provided. Every patient will be permitted to select his or her own attendant, physician or surgeon, either in the home or in the hospital.

It will be the duty of the board and of each individual member, to look to the proper sanitary, and hygienic conditions of the county and procure to be done all things necessary to secure the public health. The county will be divided into sanitary districts and the board will assign these districts to its different members whose

peculiar duty it will be to look after the sanitary condition within the district thus specially assigned to the individual member.

They will have authority to provide all things needed to accomplish this just end. They will keep individual accounts of all services and all personal expense incurred by them, and will be reimbursed for all expense and rewarded for all service at the legal rate prevailing in all departments.

It shall be the duty of the board of health and of each member thereof to do all in their power to insure and preserve the public health of the county, so far as their combined wisdom can promote that end. If an epidemic of any form of contagion shall obtain a foothold among the people, it will be the duty of the board to make a thorough investigation to determine its cause and fix its responsibility if possible, upon the member having charge of the district in which it manifested itself or the physician who was first summoned at its outbreak; and if it shall be found that the fault lies with some member of the board he may be punished in the discretion of the majority of the board by depriving him of his service compensation to a reasonable extent and for a reasonable time; or, if they deem the offence of sufficient magnitude, they may expel him, or her, from membership which will disqualify them to practice until they shall have been restored to fellowship which may be done at any time by any board of health.

The board of health will issue all marriage licenses upon examination of the applicants, and will so far as possible, provide against marriages which shall be likely to prove unhappy by reason of physical or mental or moral conditions which shall, in their judgment, be likely to result unjustly to the parties contracting and desiring to consummate such marriages, or the offspring thereof; but they shall have no authority to prevent or prohibit, but may only counsel and advise against them.

They will provide an orphanage adjunct to the hospital for the care and nurture of all children who cannot, for any reason, find

homes among the people; and they will be given lawful authority to provide against cruelty and injustice to all children within their jurisdiction, even to the point, if need be, of taking them from the custody of parents who are unwilling, or unable, or unfit, to treat them justly and humanely.

They will keep a record with proper index of all marriages within the county and of all births within their jurisdiction which record of births shall be made by the parents or attending physician as soon as the child is christened, so that the full name may appear in the record; and all marriages will be solemnized by a minister of the gospel, who will make record thereof and file a copy of such record with the secretary of the board of health.

Whenever the judge of the county shall notify the board of health that an application or petition has been filed in his Court for a divorce, the board of health shall appoint a male physician to examine the husband, and a female physician to examine the wife, whose duty it shall be to make such examination and look into all the circumstances of the family, including the children, if any, and give the judge such information as he may desire in the discharge of his judicial duty respecting the divorcement of the parents or the custody of the children.

Whenever notified or called upon by any magistrate or conservator, or mayor of any township in the county having in custody or under consideration any subject, patient or person charged with being dangerous to the public peace, or by any member of the board of public safety provided for in the succeeding chapter, it shall be the duty of the board of health to appoint three competent physicians, reference being had to the sex of the subject or patient, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of such subject, and give all such advice and assistance to any of said public functionaries as they shall desire, to enable them to discharge their official duties in the premises.

The board will preserve in the office of the secretary a com-

plete inventory of all medicines and hospital supplies and all surgical instruments and appliances, none of which shall be taken from the hospital except upon a written order of the secretary, and for the most temporary emergencies.

The boards of health will correspond; and by means of the reports and inter-communications, maintain a uniform system of practice and secure, so far as possible, the adoption and promulgation of uniform rules and appliances, in all cases the best and most approved which Science can devise, for the treatment, and cure, and care of the afflicted among the people of the new Nation.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE PEACE OF SOCIETY

THE attorneys and counselors at law resident within each county shall ex officio constitute the county Board of public peace and tranquillity. They will organize on the first Monday in January of each year by electing one of their number President and another Secretary. The President will preside at all meetings, and will call meetings at the court room of the county, whenever the public business, as hereinafter defined, shall require. The Secretary will keep and record the record of all the proceedings of the board, and check up and approve to the township auditor all accounts for service and expense of the board and the individual members thereof, upon blanks and in books prepared for that purpose by the government and distributed for the use of the service through the postal department.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board, or any individual member thereof, that any controversy has arisen in the county between persons respecting any property rights, or any violation of the laws of the Commonwealth, written or unwritten,

which is likely to be brought to the attention of the local court; it shall be the duty of the person possessed of such knowledge to immediately notify the President of the board, who shall at once call a meeting of the Board of Public Peace, whose duty it will be to proceed to select a committee of three members or such other number as that there shall be one to interview each party to the controversy, and one umpire; and if the member reporting the case shall have been retained, or advised with by a party to the controversy, he shall be a member of the committee.

It shall be the duty of this committee to proceed at once to visit the parties to the controversy, and they may employ and take to their assistance the pastor of the church or churches to whom any or all of the parties to the controversy belong, and learn the whole state of the controversy so far as possible, and endeavor to reconcile the parties and effect the adjustment of the controversy upon terms which shall be just and reasonable so far as they can find means and influence to accomplish it.

If this committee and the pastor or pastors taken to their assistance shall agree unanimously as to the basis upon which the controversy should be settled and reconciled, they shall make known to the parties their plan for its reconciliation; and if either party shall refuse to adjust it upon the basis proposed, they will bring it to the attention of the local magistrate or magistrates of the township wherein the parties reside for an investigation into the state of the mental and moral condition of such recalcitrant party or parties in the manner provided by law, and if this does not result in the amicable adjustment of the controversy appeal or resort may be had to the local court.

If the committee shall not be unanimous as to the basis of adjustment, they will report back to the board, which will take up and discuss the merits of the controversy and determine by majority vote, after full discussion, the just basis for its adjustment, and record their decision in the minutes; and the secretary shall forth-

with furnish each party to the controversy with a copy of the decision of the board certified by him.

If, notwithstanding, the parties or either of them is determined to go to law, the proceedings of the board and the record thereof shall be at the disposal of the county judge to assist him in the discharge of his judicial duties in the premises.

If at any time there shall be any false alarms, or false and unfounded reports of controversy where none on investigation is found to exist, the president will order an investigation of the reporter if he be a member of the board, and if it shall be found that there has been any negligence, dishonesty, or reprehensible conduct on the part of such member in starting an investigation of a controversy, where no real controversy existed, the board shall proceed to discipline such member by depriving him of compensation for public service in such board for such time as to them shall seem reasonable, or they may expel or suspend him from the exercise of public functions on the written approval of the county judge, of which suspension record shall be made by the board, but such member may be reinstated or restored to favor at any time by majority vote of that or any other like board whenever his, or her, moral condition shall be such as to make it consistent with the public service.

CHAPTER XXXII

INTOXICANTS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

IT will be the duty of the board of health of each county to immediately invoice, appraise, and take into their possession and store at the county hospital all impure or adulterated beverages of any kind found, or at any time imported in the county, and issue their order upon the cashier of the local bank in payment therefor at their fair value for any use to which they can be

safely applied; and the manufacture or presence of such impure or adulterated liquors or beverages will no longer be tolerated in the Commonwealth.

No public places for the drinking of intoxicants will be tolerated and no liquors will be drank at the place where they are sold or kept for sale, except that those who in good faith keep hotels and eating houses and café and dining cars for the accomodation of the public will serve liquors with meals and at their respective tables, but not otherwise.

Whenever it shall be discovered that any person is, for any reason, incapable of using alcoholic beverages without injury to himself or his family or the members of society in which he or she mingles, the attention of the local magistrate shall be called to the fact and they shall at once investigate the case and if it shall appear to the authorities that such person is in that unfortunate condition, the means provided by law for his treatment and cure shall at once be applied and a cure effected if possible. If the victim is incapable of cure, so as to prevent recurrence of the mania, certificate to that effect shall be made by the local board of health, and a copy thereof duly certified shall be filed with the board of any and all counties into which that victim shall establish his abode.

It shall be the duty of all persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating beverages to be at all times advised of the state of the record of the board of health respecting such unfortunates, and it will be unlawful to sell or give them liquors which will intoxicate. If they violate this rule of public duty, they will not be permitted longer to deal in that commodity in the Commonwealth, and will themselves be subjected to treatment for degenerates, for they will have transgressed the penal code of the people.

No person will treat another, or urge or invite another to indulge in any form of intoxicants, except in the home and private dwelling of the host; and all persons at all times will practice and

inculcate the just principles of temperance in all things, including the use of spiritous liquors.

All things in the universe of God, and in the realm of material worlds was, in the deliberate judgment of the Author, designed by a munificent Creator for some just and essential use; and alcoholic spirits is one of those things: But it taxes the mental capacity to its utmost limit to determine the utility and economy of many things, which are seemingly destructive of human happiness, and in this class also, must distilled or fermented spirits be placed. But to conclude that because of its susceptibility to abuse, and its capacity to cause human anguish, it is not a component element of God's plan of creation and human development, and of the natural evolution of man through the lower and higher kingdoms of the material, to the spiritual universe, which is the end and ultimate of the material, involves, in my humble opinion, not only an impeachment of the judgment of man, but of the wisdom of his Creator.

"And I gave my heart to seek and search out, by wisdom concerning all things that are done under heaven; this sore travail hath God given to the sons of men to be exercised therewith." (Ecclesiastes 1:13.)

"Consider all things and hold fast that which is good." It is not him who is kept from temptation, by himself, his parents, his friends, his soveriegn, or his God, but it is him that overcometh that is to receive the Crown of life. It is not him who knows not evil, who is kept from contact and experience with it, the only process by which in the providence of God he can know it, but it is him that overcometh and withstandeth it, that is at last to receive the reward of the just.

These are subjects somewhat digressing, but so vital in all considerate discussions of modern social science that the digression must be overlooked. "Judge not, that ye be not judged", applies as well to God's material elements as to those whom He

created in His own image from such elements; and it is much safer to declare at all times, and with just reference to all things, that "God is good, and all is for the best."

CHAPTER XXXIII

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE RE-UNITED STATES

THE study of the system of home rule and home government which the preceding chapters have outlined will disclose to any mind at all familiar with social governmental functions, and the practical exercise of these functions, that when once this plan is in operation the legislative and judicial functions of the board of governors of the Commonwealth will be perfunctory merely, and will lie practically dormant and that the only live functions will be administrative.

No appropriations will be needed or required. There will be no settlement for individual occupancy of the parts of the public domain at any time required in the large-scale operations of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining departments; for the government will own most if not all of the homes wherein the persons temporarily engaged in that department will be maintained; for it will soon be discovered that the youth availing themselves of the privileges of the industrial schools operated in connection therewith will perform the larger part of the service not performed mechanically.

So that few homes will be permanently established at the site of these industries.

The large portion of the people will all the time be engaged in individual pursuits and maintain their homes wherever their fancy shall lead, and with these exceptions all persons will be under the

civil service, and new enterprises will be confined to internal public improvement of the waste places to fit them for settlement as the population increases, and in all manner of internal improvement; but this will be, for the most part, initiated and carried farther by the various permanent departments which from time to time the government will create and install.

The general policy and in fact the uniform, universal policy, will be to encourage and promote individual initiative and enterprise, but all the time to improve the whole Commonwealth to the full limit eventually, and at all times apply all surplus service (I dislike the word labor) to some useful or ornamental public improvement, to the just end that there shall never again in America be the shame, *and lasting historic disgrace*, of *enforced idleness*, with all of its inseparable and horrid concomitants.

Every community, every civil division will justly, promptly and effectively regulate its own conditions and people by means at all times available and efficient. The causes of discord in human society will be at once and forever removed. *The causes of evil lie not in man, but about him.* Every man is as he is, as a necessary consequence of the tendencies under which he was born and the circumstances and environment under which he was reared; like any other product of nature, he is neither praiseworthy for being what the world calls good, or blameworthy, or other than unfortunate, shall he develop to be what the world calls evil.

There will be but little written law, and little use for that; but we shall always have government of the most efficient variety. There will be no war and nothing to war about. Peace will be natural and universal. We will disband all standing armies and stack the munitions of war in public arsenals; we may maintain for a time the old system of training in the use and manual of arms to provide against a possible foreign invasion, which there is scarcely the slightest reason to apprehend.

There will be national holidays commemorating the great

events in the political history of this nation, but the greatest of all will be that which commemorates our discovery of the primal cause of our political and industrial thraldom, and the application of the remedy for its permanent cure.

CHAPTER XXXIV

INVENTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS

ALL inventions will be registered by the government in the name of the inventor; and will be tested by the government. If in the judgment of the department of inventions they promise utility or economy they will be adopted and become the property of the government.

If they shall prove of utility and practicability, the same will be appraised according to its economic utility, and the inventor will be given, by a grateful commonwealth, an inventor's medal in recognition of his service to his country, and a certificate showing the economic value of his invention or improvement, which shall entitle him to receive the economic value of his invention in monthly installments at the standard rate of service, except that such certificates shall be personal to the inventor and nothing shall be paid after his death, the purpose being to place such inventor on the pay roll as well as honor roll for the remainder of his natural life in just recognition of the fact that by his intelligence and study and personal effort, he has performed his just share of service in the social economy and may justly go on the retired list. If the invention is other than labor saving, but yet of public utility, its economic value may for all just purposes be limited to the standard value of individual service for the remainder of the expectancy of life of the inventor.

All original compositions in whatever form may, if desired

by the author for commercial purposes, be registered and copyrighted, though it is unlikely that many will desire to preclude others from reproducing their writings if suitable credit and recognition is given the author; and no one would be so foolish or unjust as to plagiarize the writings of another and attempt to secure a credit which is not his own.

There is no avenue of escape from the universe; and individual man cannot afford to do an unjust or ungenerous act; for the memory and consciousness of that act will be ever present with him, and from its presence he can never escape. He will be honest with himself and with all men, when the conditions are such that justice and life may go hand in hand.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE

AT a general election of the electors of the territory embraced within what is to constitute the Re-United States of America, which will be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, the people of the Commonwealth which is to be, will assemble at their accustomed voting places in each township and determine by their ballot, which will be taken and recorded in the manner provided by law, whether or not the new government will be formed.

The ballots will read as follows:

The New Columbia.....Yes.
The New Columbia.....No.

and when the vote is canvassed it will be discovered that in the whole domain there will not be a dissenting vote or voice.

All elections thereafter will be held annually on the first Mon-

day of October to insure fine weather for our wives, mothers and daughters to grace the election.

All officers and public service employees of the people in office at the date of the election in November, 1912, will remain in service until the new government regime is ushered in, which will be on the first Monday of January, 1914; and the election of officers under the New Columbia, the Re-United States, will be held on the first Monday of October, 1913.

The symbolic marriage of the peoples of the Northern and Southern sections of the new Columbia will be solemnized on the 4th day of July, 1913. And for the purposes of this symbolic union Mr. Canada will be chosen by the Canadian Parliament, and Miss Columbia by the Congress of the United States. The marriage Contract, the ante-nuptial agreement, shall embody the fundamental essential outline of the new Columbia governmental plant and machinery and will be preserved in the archives at Sioux City, the new seat of the government. The ceremony will be performed at or near the center ot the Suspension Bridge which spans the Niagara River below the Falls facing the Horseshoe, which has always been the insignia of fortune. It will be solemnized at high noon, under the auspices of the Ministry of the Gospels of all peoples within the new domain, in such manner as the reverent servants of God shall themselves prescribe. It will be celebrated in a spirit of the most solemn and holy reverence in the blessing of Almighty God upon a redeemed and united people; but without the shadow of pomp or pageantry, the sounding of brass or the tinkling of cymbal; and by the grace of God and with the benediction of Heaven, that, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." The anthem which shall precede the wedding march from the extremes of the span of Niagara will be "America" in the human voice and with the humble prayer of the assembled multitude.

CHAPTER XXXVI

THE TRANSITION

THE advent of the new social, political, and industrial regime, will break upon the people as benignly, and with much the same enthusiastic welcome, as would greet a shaft of pure sunshine through a London fog.

The discussion and public consideration which will precede the marriage of these peoples, and the joining of farms under one management, will bring the whole people to a knowledge of all of the essential laws, and the simple, practical system by which the economics of the whole people are to be conserved. Every child of the state will know his whole duty, and just how to discharge it without fear or friction, and what is still more felicitous, that duty will, for the most part, lie right before his face, and within easy reach of his hand.

The most cursory self-examination will convince each individual member of the Commonwealth that he is bound to be happy, in the assurance that all are to be as secure, as free, as independent, and as happy as he, and none more so.

No human being worthy the name, would ever admit to himself, much less to the members of his family, and the circle of his acquaintances, that he was not content that all men and all women should enjoy the same measure of happiness and contentment and security that he himself enjoys.

But above and beyond all purely selfish personal interests, he will discover and be fully assured that his children, and their children are absolutely and forever insured against poverty and want; that gaunt spectre whose horrid form and withering visage has haunted the day and night dreams of every thoughtful parent since the dawn of human history. That ever-present night-

mare which has caused father and mother to toil and save and sacrifice for the security of their offspring, when oftener than otherwise, that very sacrifice, shall they secure what the world once called wealth, will cause the degeneracy and destruction, body and soul, of the very child or children in whose behest they made it.

Teach your child to love his God and his native land; to know, and respect and obey her just mandates, then fit him for useful service in the industrial economy of his country, his pater and alma mater, and the task is done; and you can die in peace, knowing that a just government will care for those you love as matter, not of charity, but of cheerful duty and fidelity to a sacred, solemn trust.

The change in the motives of men will be revolutionary, but the change in their occupations will be hardly perceptible in the general classes into which the industrial arrangement theretofore existing had divided then.

Every individual, however, will be perfectly free to select the department of useful employment in which it is a pleasure for him to serve. No one will be compelled to perform a service which is distasteful.

The same useful service will go forward with less hours of labor, of course, but the same thing will be done in much the same manner, and by the same people, so far as it is pleasurable for them to serve in that field of social and industrial economy.

The change instead of losing employment to any living being, will immediately accelerate the movement of all things in all forms and departments. In the first place, it is useful to go home (in contemplation) after the election of the new government is assured, and see what will happen. Everybody in the county will have abundant credit, for it will be certainly known that every one will be able, and disposed, to justly meet every personal obligation which they will care to assume.

One of the first results will be that the local merchant will mark up every article in his stock to the figure of its economic value as measured by the service involved in its production at the standard which he figured the government will establish when production and distribution is systematized. He can do this with reasonable accuracy, for there have long been available statistics in the census department, and a day's service means, in figures, and in the currency that will be, five dollars.

The result will be that the gentleman heretofore irreverently discussed by unstatesmanlike politicians as Mr. Over-Production, will depart out of our midst and register in some foreign land as Mr. Under-Consumption. The next, or concomitant, manifestation in the local marts will be, that before the government department store can be builded and equipped, the shelves of the local distributors (merchants) will be empty, and temporary supply stations will be used until the township department store can be constructed. This store will be the distributing station for the township, with all needed branches from time to time, to suit the convenience of the people.

The business of the department store or stores of the townships will be conducted by the same people who theretofore served in the same business in the same locality, and to the individual, the change will be no more perceptible than that of moving out of one building into another, except that all will serve shorter hours, and receive uniform compensation, always secure, always prompt, and always certain; and nothing to distract, and nothing to guard against, but a failure of plain and simple duty of honest service to a generous and just people.

Prices of all staple commodities, product of agriculture, manufacture and mining, will be fixed from time to time by the department of service at the seat of government upon economic statistics; and will be posted at every store and branch in all the land. All other things will be left to the taste and fancy of the

people, those who produce and those who use, but the natural tendency will operate to bring the result of all service to its measure of value, in view of the service involved in its creation with little, if any, regard to the material from which it is constructed, except that art, talent and personal excellence, will always have monopoly and always should, for that is the God-given incentive to improve in every avenue of human endeavor.

The banking business will, of course, be entirely revolutionized. There will be no government debt and no government bonds, or any other bond. The government will no longer endorse and engrave the notes of national banks which bear no interest, and suffer them to loan them to an afflicted people at interest; that business will no longer be tolerated; and those who have heretofore enjoyed that special privilege will be ashamed to be longer connected with it, since they see its obvious iniquity, but the banking business will still go on. There will be more of it under the new than under the old, and it will be conducted in the same manner by the same men in the same locality after as before marriage. The only difference will be there will be no interest accounts, and no dividend statements; but in all other respects, the business will be precisely the same. It will be like quitting one bank and going at once into the employ of another.

The local president and cashier will be elected by the people of the county, or township, if more than one bank is operated in the county, his assistants will be under the civil service, but it will take all the bankers and bank clerks and helpers and then some, to do the legitimate banking business of the county. The insurance men will work in an adjunct of the local bank and that is about as far as they will be affected, except that instead of uncertain commissions, they will be paid for their services like all persons in government employ.

Then, as theretofore, the farmer will bring his product to the

store and take its economic value in currency, or exchange it for whatever his fancy shall choose, and always at its economic value, which will be the same everywhere. In short, the transition will be as imperceptible, and as painless, as the process whereby the caterpillar becomes the butterfly, relieved of the necessity of grovelling in the dust or struggling with his fellow men in the competitions of the organized antagonism, miscalled human society, and spreading his wings in the sunshine of perfect industrial freedom.

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE RETURN OF THE PILGRIMS

THE travelers will return from the excursion in sufficient time before the international marriage and bring with them the remnant of the gold and silver, which will be taken to the national museum in the District of Columbia and melted up, and with the silver they will construct the base of three monuments, one at the entrance of the museum commemorating the landing of Columbus, the other two, one on each shore of the Niagara River just below the Falls. The gold will be for the statues, one of Columbus at the museum, one of Washington on what is known as the American shore, and the other upon the Canadian shore, of such patriot and statesman as that people shall delight to honor.

Having provided these materials and testimonials to the virtues of these servers of humanity, they will severally gravitate to their appropriate places in the new governmental economy, as naturally, and delightedly, and felicitously, as a country lad ever selected his partner for the cotillion that comes in the wake of the country husking.

These men will be the most useful of all classes in the new regime; for they are trained to systematic methods of thought and action. In fact, they were the Very System Itself at the time of their departure abroad.

They can readily and easily take the whole system of manufacture, mining, agriculture, transportation by land and water, education, internal improvement, civil service in all departments, and so systematize the whole social and industrial machinery so that every cog will come to its appropriate bearing and perform its perfect function in the entire economy.

They can tell you, from the books and records, every day, and every hour of the day, if any person in any department of the service, anywhere, is remiss in his duty, and tell you when, and where, and who, and where he is.

If there is disorder, inharmony, or injustice to anybody, or anything, anywhere, they will locate it for you.

The farm is here, the seed is here, all things in abundance for all purposes are at hand, and system is all that is required to secure the usefulness and happiness of all people, and the men, the intellect which has, in the face of the most complex disadvantages and incongruities builded up the great industries of the country, can be depended upon, when these unnatural conditions are removed, so that social economy can prevail, that they will use all the service to promote the common weal, and supply the wants and gratify the natural desires of all. They will systematize both the labor and the leisure and provide for its just distribution.

They will produce in the greatest abundance; and from the surplus of service available, will make of our land the veritable Eden of promise. A Morgan in supervision of the banking department of the government would provide that its currency was so distributed at all times and places as that all the conditions would be met with the utmost promptness and efficiency. A

Harriman or a Hill in charge of the railroads and transporatation department would give us a railroad wherever one was needed, and a service, and equipment that would be the wonder of all worlds; would provide for the distribution of the products of service to all parts of the domain, so that everything, would be everywhere and that no want would be unsupplied. A Wanamaker could tell him what was going to be required in all times, and in all places long enough in advance so that there would be no failure to meet all economic conditions.

The master mind that can plan and execute the modern folly of a presidential political campaign, and provide agencies in every nook and cranny of this nation, for seeing every man seven times a week, for four months preceding an unpleasantness, getting his opinion as to all men and all measures, and learning how he was going to vote, before he had fully made up his own mind, could take every man, woman and child of this nation, and put them in their proper sphere in social economy, and know all the time that they were doing their duty, and that society was showing them due respect and recognizing their service, by securing their rights and liberties, and affording them equal opportunity for supplying their needs from the common store of the fruit of just and orderly economic service.

It is too clear for argument that with the facilities now in hand and within easy reach, "equal suffrage, equal rights and responsibilities, and equal opportunities for all men and women" are as practicable, as they are just, in popular government. It is simply a matter of system, a matter of book-keepimg. All service, no matter in what department, adds to the common stock, and augments the common wealth, not in money; money is not wealth, never was, nor indeed ever could be, and except so far as it can be justly said to be a government certificate of service, it is nothing.

If gold were piled mountain high on this continent, it would

not only not increase the wealth of this nation, but it would destroy every vestige of its utility, and along with it the lives of the people. Service is the only thing that is valuable, and service is the only just standard of value, and the product of service is the only wealth, and service the only source of wealth, no matter what form that wealth may assume in human economy and in the institutions of men. When the individual has served the government, the people, the commonwealth, and received from that government the current certificates of such service, the incident is closed; it is what in the commercial world hitherto would be called a cash transaction; neither is the richer or the poorer and exact and even justice is accomplished, for that certificate enables the bearer to exchange it for its economic value with any other member of the body politic. In popular government, the people are both sovereign and servant, and the government embodies the collective entity, and the plant and machinery the agencies and functions through which the collective enterprise is conducted. As respects foreign powers and sovereignties the government is the collective corporate entity with which such foreign business is transacted. But as respects all internal policy and relations, government and all of its functions and appliances, is simply and solely, when reduced to final analysis, a matter of keeping of the company's accounts.

The government is the planter, the domain the plantation, and the people are the servants (I dislike the word slaves). The planter permits the servant to select his home on the plantation and conduct thereon such improvements as he desires, and may permit him to conduct all such individual enterprises on land selected and used by him as may suit his fancy. If he produce more than his individual needs require, he turns the surplus into the store of the planter and received therefor, in some form of payment or exchange, the economic value of what he has produced. If he serve the planter in any department of plantation enterprise,

the planter rewards his service according to its just meed, if he is a just planter. If this service results in a commodity, product, it goes into and forms a part of the stock of the plantation store. If it is in the department of improvement of the plantation, the building of the road, the clearing of the forest, the draining of the land, their irrigation. or landscape gardening, the planting of trees or flowers, it adds to the economic value, and even the commercial value, if the plantation were the subject of barter and sale.

If the planter were just with his servants, he would reward him for all service which he renders, and in so doing would not impoverish himself in the slightest degree. All that he gave to the servant in reward of his service would remain with him, in the product of such service, or in the increased value of his plantation; and in the succeeding chapter, it is our purpose to show by illustration, perfectly comprehensive to those at all familiar with double entry systems, just how the government books might be kept, although there is little occasion for any such complete system as might be maintained, as the items of merchandise, and profit and loss will soon be discovered to be a matter of the most supreme indifference, beyond the satisfaction of exhibiting our balance sheeet to foreign visitors, who will only need to look at our country and people to be amazed at our prosperity.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE assets of the plantation will comprise, under the general head of merchandise, the public lands and fixtures; and under the head of bills receivable the aggregate of the value of the service of the citizens figured on the basis of five dollars for each working day from the age of eighteen to fifty-

eight. We will assume for the purposes of illustration that these two items in the inventory, at the time of commencing business and opening the ledger, is One Trillion Dollars, which makes up the credit side of the ledger.

For the purpose of exact system, there will be issued current service certificates in denominations convenient in the transaction of the business public and private, which will go into the various depositories, a corresponding amount which will be charged and carried on the debtor side of the ledger as cash.

There is, therefore, always a balance between cash and merchandise and this balance will be maintained in the following manner. Every time a citizen is added, either by naturalization, or arrival at majority, merchandise will be credited with the aggregate value of his services and cash will be charged a corresponding amount to maintain the exact equilibrium; and whenever a citizen is lost by death or removal, merchandise will be credited for the unpaid service as inventoried, and cash is charged a corresponding amount which is taken from the depository and permanently retired. The trial balance, the profit and loss account therefore, will depend at all times, solely and alone, upon the increase and decrease of citizenship. In the social and industrial economies, no account will be taken of land occupied by the individual citizen or devoted to the private use of the citizen, but there will always be a private debtor and credit account between the citizen and the government, in order to maintain the equilibrium of the government ledger into which the service of every citizen and the cash which represents that service are necessary elements.

That account will also stand at all times on a balance and will be made up in the following manner. He will be charged with the inventory value of his service as credited to merchandise on the government ledger, and will be credited with cash on deposit with the government for the corresponding amount as it

also stands charged to government as against his services on the plantation government ledger.

Every day that the citizen serves his own private interests or refrains from service, the government day book show merchandise credit five dollars charged to profit and loss, and credit five dollars, also charged to profit and loss, and the individual account stands John Doe, Dr., five dollars cash retired, and Cr. five dollars merchandise, also retired.

The government loses the service and retires its value from the inventory of assets, and the cash which represents it is retired from circulation, thus balancing the books of the Commonwealth, and of course, the individual, who in the social economic sense, represents both, loses both, except if he plants flowers in his garden he will have their presence and their fragrance; if he takes his family for an outing he will have the pleasures of this excursion and its memories as among the experiences of his life.

If the individual serves the public in any capacity, it will go on the books of the government after this wise: Merchandise (Commonwealth) will be charged five dollars and five dollars will be credited to cash. Merchandise (Betterment) five dollars will be credited to John Doe, and he will be charged five dollars. If the individual out of product of his individual effort, or from the fruit of his individual land, or the product of his manufactory, brings to the government store product, and exchange it for product of like economic value as fixed by the industrial statistics at the time, it will be treated as a purely cash transaction not affecting any economic change. The government store will keep but two general double entry accounts, cash and merchandise, and the varieties of merchandise will be wholly unimportant. If the individual takes cash for his product, government merchandise will be charged and government cash credited, and the department store books will contain the corresponding entry.

If one individual serve another in his private business, whether

paid in currency, or product, that will effect no economic change and require no entry; the system being all the time to have the current circulating medium (the money, if you wish to call it money) correspond at all times with the inventory value. Of course, when two individuals exchange work, so to speak, for general economic purposes, the value of these services, and the cash which such service represents in the general inventory, goes out of the Commonwealth, and must be retired from both sides of the ledger to maintain the equilibrium.

At each annual election, and in connection therewith the census of citizenship will be taken, for every citizen will be registered so as to determine at the close of the current electoral year, the exact citizenship and the trial balance will then be made up at that time by citizenship only; the increase will be credited to the bills payable account of merchandise, and the corresponding amount will be charged to cash, and currency service certificates will be placed in the government depositories.

CHAPTER XXXIX

THE FINANCIER

THE financier, and especially those of what is known as the high variety, the professional financier, who has made finance the study of his life, will at once inquire how is the government going to make any profit out of all this business and all of this book-keeping? The answer is ready, and it is, that profit is not the purpose of government; at least, not that of just government. That the only excuse for government, its only office or function is to secure the well-being of both its sovereign, its subjects, and its servants, the whole people.

To provide that system, and maintain it at all times, so that

each sovereign, each servant may be free to serve wherein he can serve with pleasure to himself, and justice to his fellows, and be secure in the just fruits and meeds of that service in whatever department of human endeavor he may choose to serve. Every child, every embryonic potentiality of citizenship shall be secured an opportunity to learn the whole realm and round of industrial economic utility; and having learned, to choose his occupation and qualify himself for its duties and be assured an opportunity to serve in that department when it is desirable or necessary for him to serve, in order to supply his wants and those dependent upon him in his domestic relations.

But, Mr. Financier will say, you have in the new order of governmental arrangement, assumed large state and municipal interest bearing obligations, and your government was owing billions already of its old debt, which like the others, and the interest on them all, are payable in gold coin, the only lawful and ultimate commodity in which they are redeemable, and where is Shylock going to get his pound of flesh, if the government is not operated for profit?

The answer is equally at hand. He is going to be paid in flesh unless he will compromise for the products of service; and if he demands gold, he cannot have either flesh, nor the product of the service of flesh, FOR ALL THE GOLD HE EVER HAD, OR EVER COULD HAVE, IS OF LESS INTRINSIC VALUE IN HUMAN ECONOMY, AND AS RESPONSIVE TO HUMAN WANT, THAN ONE BARREL OF RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS, AND HE HAS KNOWN THAT FACT FROM THE DAY HE WAS BORN, but he has hitherto been enabled to conceal it from humanity in all ages since the dawn of human history, "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your

flesh as it were fire, ye have heaped treasures together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: And the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in the day of slaughter." (James 5:1-6.) And a government which will do, or suffer one subject to do unto another, what will result in taking part of the fruit of the service of another, without rendering a just equivalent, may well read and ponder this passage from the word of inspiration.

If Shylock must have gold, government will try to dig it as fast as he can eat it, but he must content himself with that diet, for all else will be denied him. He will soon be glad to compromise for the fruits of the earth, for he cannot buy them with gold; for this people will not use it except in the arts, and to erect monuments to the folly of mankind, and when this people take that stand, every other nation will stand likewise, or it will fall, for wealth producers will desert it, and establish their homes in a land of distributive justice, and royalty and aristocracy will do their own washing and ironing, or it won't de done.

The functionaries of a government which will obligate its citizenship, its wards, its beneficiaries, to pay, and mortgage their posterity to secure the payment, of billions of dollars to be paid in such a commodity as gold in chunks of a certain size, stamped with the image of somebody, or some thing, and a like obligation to pay usury (interest) at some ratio thereon, are likened only in idiocy and imbecility to a farmer who had but one hen and no rooster, and who would buy a ten thousand dollar farm on credit and agree to pay the debt and interest in hen's eggs at 5cts. a dozen. Yea, more idiotic, for even one fresh egg as responsive to human want is infinitely more valuable than all the gold of all the Rothschilds.

When the currency, the circulating medium for the exchange of all values, service, and its product alike, is always equal in volume, and book or market, commercial value, there will be no shrinkage in values, but they will remain uniform. The citizen who puts the surplus of his earnings into a home will always know that its commercial value, like its economic value, will remain unchanged, so that if perchance he may find it to his private advantage to change his location he will not be compelled to sacrifice. One form of property will be interchangeable for another. And the legal tender currency will be the evidence of all forms of property, and the exact parity will all the time be maintained; it will be invariable and unvarying. There will be at all times in the government depository, and charged to cash on the government books, the five dollars which stands as the just representative of that day's service of the citizen; which he may serve, and have, or he may forego, and permit its cash equivalent to go into retirement and out of circulation. It is his to all intents, for it stands as the just representative of his own service; but if he will possess it, he must render its just equivalent in service, to the end that the economic ledger of the government may at all times balance.

At the age of eighteen years, each citizen will have standing against his expectancy of life's service, and in the government depository and on its cash account, five dollars for every working day for forty years; in round numbers sixty thousand dollars. He may prefer to retire upon a home or farm and supply all of his wants (if that were possible) and permit all of his proportion of the circulating medium (STANDARD OF ECONOMIC VALUE) (MONEY) to go into retirment; and the assets which his services represents on the other side of the government ledger to be credited off to profit and loss. But he may serve, if he pleases, and be rewarded to the extent that he serves, and abundant opportunity will be afforded him to serve, and that, and nothing short of that, will ever accomplish justice in popular government.

CHAPTER XL

THE ELECTION OF MONEY AND ITS CANDIDATES

IN the discussion which preceded the election of the new government plan no subject presented anything like the interest that was manifested in the proposition to *elect* "service certificates" to the office of Money. The people were so accustomed to the instinct that gold and silver, especially gold, had a life tenure in that office.

In fact, there were some who had apparently overlooked the fact that Money was an office, as well as an officer; and that it had a dual existence, and that as in the judiciary, a man might be judge by name, and judge by office. They had heard, of course, that it was a medium of exchange, and that it was a measure (standard) of value; yet that it was an office which, like all other offices, WAS CREATED BY LAW, had never entered into their mental calculation, and the discovery of this important fact wrought wonders in their cranial apartments and entirely disillusioned and disfetiched them, and brought them to an immediate consciousness of the utter impotency and unfitness of either gold, or silver, or both, for the proper and economic performance of the obvious duties of that important office.

As we have said, all offices are created by law; and this particular office was created by a law made at "a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It was created by the custom of the ancients and having created the office, they proceeded to elect and install its incumbent; and after a time metals of various kinds were so elected and installed. The office and officer first acquired the name *money* when metal was first coined in the Roman temple erected to Juno, and it was named money from the

word monere, meaning to warn or to remind. It was a system of accounting, of bookkeeping, before books were invented; it simply performed the office of a receipt in the transaction of business.

The functions, the duties of the office of money have never been changed; the office in all ages, as now, has been simply and solely a medium of the exchange of value in forms of property, and a measure by which such values were determined for the purposes of the exchange. In this just conception of the office of money, it is necessary to go back and analyze the other words, or better, the things with which the official functions of the office have to officiate; namely, value and property. Value, like money, is rather a function, an office, than a substance. In fact, value, in the last analysis, is nothing short of or different from ultilty. The value of a thing depends wholly upon its capacity to supply some want or gratify some desire; in this aspect, value cannot be separated from the physical substance which supplies the want, or ministers to, and gratifies the desire. Value then becomes a measure of utility, and that is all the office which that word can perform in the vocabulary of human language, or in any department of human economy.

Now, what is property? Why, manifestly, it is the physical, tangible substance which possesses the qualities capable of responding to the wants of society individually and collectively; and what are those wants? They are comparatively few, and are comprehended in the terms food, clothing, shelter, recreation, amusement, education, medical and surgical attendance, and a few others which might be counted on the fingers of one human hand. The forms of property are innumerable, but they are found to be within, so far as utility goes, the offices in the supply of human wants already specified. What then is the source from which property springs or originates? And by what process, what means, is it brought into being? Manifestly, by the service (labor) of man, with or without the cooperation of the laws of nature, or the aid

of machinery, which itself is one form of property and like all other forms, comes of the service of man.

Service, therefore, is found to lie at the very foundation of all things which come within any conception or definition of the word property; and it is of the very essence of all things which supply the wants, and gratify the desires of the people.

Service being the cause of all things, and the inseparable concomitant of all things, the conclusion is irresistible that it should be the standard by which the value of all things is to be measured and determined. Nothing within the conception of the human mind is so constant, so unfailing, so uniform in response to human wants as *service*. It accompanies his advent to the world, it guards him through the perils and weaknesses of childhood, it trains his mind, it nourishes and clothes his body, it bears his every burden, it ministers to him in sickness, and in health, it prepares his soul for eternity, it furnishes his shroud and consigns his body to Mother Earth, and if service is not value, nothing is and nothing can be.

The next thing in order in the diagnosis is to get a comprehension of the significance of the word business, so let's look into that. That which by some is regarded as revelation, and by all as sacred history, reminds us that business began in the second verse of the Fourth chapter of Genesis when Cain started farming, and his brother Abel engaged in stock raising. This marks the advent of property, in the institutions and activities of mankind; and all forms of property evolved from this beginning; and as we have said, the service of man applied to the natural resources of Mother Earth, produced them all.

Cain and Abel were the body politic, the sovereign people, and the servants of the people, and the business and commercial world. Exchange then began, and at first assumed the form of barter, exchanging the fruit, the product of service in one department for that in the other, measured always by the service involved in its

creation. This service was justly measured by time, the measure of the duration of the service required, like the measure of the span of the life of the servant.

Later, to facilitate exchange AN ARBITRARY, but just standard was conceived and adopted to measure the value of the product of service (property) with reference to the length of service required to produce it, and then it was that the *office* of money was created by *law;* that is, by custom, which when once established and uniformly adopted and applied to the transaction of men, becomes law.

Having established the office of money, various material substances were from time to time elected or appointed to that office and eventually Mr. Gold and Miss Silver were so elected centuries ago. And little Master Copper and Baby Platinum have been permitted to perform minor functions, but for the most part Mr. Gold has for centuries, in the idiocy of men and governments, been elected to *the office of money* in all nations.

In this unhappy country just now, Miss Silver is suffered grudgingly by Mr. Gold to ride in the royal chaise, but she is required, like all other women, to be content and submissive to the domination of the male bird; and accorded less than half of her proper prerogative in the political and industrial economy.

To illustrate fully the origin of the office of money and its original incumbents, Cain and Abel, the sovereign people, the law makers, held a constitutional convention, and organized themselves into a legislative body and passed a verbal resolution, (they could not write) to substantially the following effect:

Whereas, property is the fruit of service, and it is just for all purposes of barter and exchange that its value should be fixed by the LENGTH OF SERVICE required in its creation, and Whereas, instead of marking and measuring this duration of service by divisions of time, like years and its various component units, we will adopt a different plan, under a purely arbitrary name, to perform

the same office, and Whereas, time of service is as well as justly measured in dollars, shillings, dimes, cents, and mills, as in years, months, days and hours,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that we make money in our own image, and that of Cæsar and Washington and Lincoln and the American Eagle, as a stick, a standard wherewith to measure the exchange value of *our service*, in the various products and properties which we create.

Being unable to write their laws, *creating this office of money*, they were compelled to symbolize. They could not engrave and print them and be secured against their counterfeit, and put their law creating the office upon a statute book, as is done in modern times, thereby evidencing the fact that the bearer of the *incumbent* of the office had performed a service equal to the denomination of the symbol.

This symbol, this incumbent, this officer, personified in this chunk of metal, when taken in connection with the law (custom) which created the office, signified this, and only this, that the bearer, the possessor of this symbol, has performed a service for the Commonwealth of the value of the denomination of the symbol, either by improving the common highway, or driving off the barbarians from the land of Nod, or by bringing the fruits of his farm to the common store; and when the bearer takes from the common store, in the product of the service of Abel, the corresponding value in fruit, he will return and give up to the Commonwealth this symbol.

Commonwealth is not organized for profit. It has no identity distinct from the people who compose it. It creates by law the office of money and the people elect the incumbent substance; but the substance, the functionary, Mr. Gold (Money, monere, to warn, to remind), is simply the bookkeeper, the *timekeeper*, who records the product of the service of the people and stands as their certificate of such service, until the certificate holder ex-

changes it for the fruits of other service; and when it returns to the government it is nothing *until it is again reissued as evidence of another and wholly distinct service.*

Service results in property; even though applied to the repair or construction of highways, to the education of the youth, or to the fighting of the battles, or the supply of common necessities, and adds to the common welfare of the Commonwealth; and the servant is entitled to credit for such service on the books of the Commonwealth, but what is far better, HE IS ENTITLED TO A LEGAL TENDER CERTIFICATE, ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH WHICH HE HAS SERVED, certifying that he has performed that service and fixing its arbitrary value, at the standard by which all service to the Commonwealth is measured; and this, and this only is the legitimate function of the office of money in the social and industrial economies and institutions of men. Money in the hands of the sovereign, the law-making power, which alone can create it, is nothing but a blank, unused certificate, that is, to show to the world *when issued*, that its possessor has performed its just equivalent in some form of useful service to the Commonwealth.

No subject of government is entitled to the substance elected to the office of money, which must emanate from the sovereign, until he has performed a service to the government of the value named, but never contained, in the substance, whatever it may be, which has been elected or appointed to the office of money, unless he has performed a like service for some person, who had already performed a like service and obtained the evidence thereof in like current service certificates.

The only way, therefore, in which the subject can get money from the store from which money must originate, is either to perform a valued service for the Commonwelath, or bring to the department source of the Commonwealth the fruit of his service applied in individual pursuit; and whatever more of money he

gets must come from serving some other subject who has gotten his money by the same process. Money, then, in the last and final analysis, that is, money the *functionary*, the *officer*, as always distinguished from the office, is nothing but government book-keeping; and if the volume of money is made, and kept to correspond at all times with the transactions of government and its subjects, as it must, and ultimately will be, that will be the end of the credit system between individuals, which has been the bane of men and nations since the dawn of commercial history.

The money, then, the functionary, the officer, represents the credit account of the subject at the store of the Commonwealth; and when the subject goes with his credit (his money) to the store, and there secures its equivalent in the fruit of other forms of service which have been brought there, he gives up, exhausts his credit and the receipt is torn up, and the money retired from circulation until it is issued anew, to stand again for a distinct and wholly original transaction.

This substance, this functionary which holds the office of money, is not WEALTH AT ALL; it is simply the evidence, issued and certified by the government, THAT IT REPRESENTS THE SERVICE OF THE SUBJECTS OF GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE.

LET US ILLUSTRATE IN A FAMILIAR WAY: I have your note for ten dollars; the note is not wealth, it is not even money, for it does not perform its office; it is what the lawyers call the evidence of a debt or obligation; when you pay the note, I have got money, but money is no more substantial than the note, it does not satisfy a single want and it is not property if you had all you could count in a million years, you could not sustain your life a moment by its aid, but when you take it to the store of Commonwealth and exchange it for the real things of life, then, and only then have you either property or wealth. The wealth is the product of labor applied to something capable of increased utility in response to the

need of mankind, and money (substance performing the office of money) is merely the evidence that the fruit of the service which it stands for is in the inventory of common stock of the Commonwealth, AND HAS NOT BEEN CONSUMED.

Now, if we have not clearly demonstrated that money is an office, a function in governmental social economy, to be filled by the election or appointment of some substance competent to perform its function, then we do not see how it is possible to demonstrate any proposition in human economy; and we will defer further effort, until we find that further demonstration is necessary, when we will gladly take up the task where we laid it down, for until that important truth is known and recognized, money will continue in the future, as in the past, and at the present, to be the cause of most, if not all, the discord and injustice which afflict the sons of Adam.

Conceding, or assuming then, that money is an office, and that its sole function is to measure the value of service, or its product to the Commonwealth, which by law creates the office, or some member of the Commonwealth who pays him in kind for like service of equal value, let us consider and determine a suitable candidate for the office of money.

This is the great, the all-absorbing, question that has been in the minds of this people for generations; it is involved in the burning question of currency reform, and outside of those whose treasure and whose heart is invested in national banking business, wherein by the indifference of God and the idiocy or prostitution of governmental agencies the people, the government mortgage posterity, unborn generations to buy gold *candidate for the office of money*, then endorse the notes commercial paper of the bank, BEARING NO INTEREST, print and engrave it for Mr. National Banker and suffer him to lend it *at usury* to his neighbor, and yet he seems to think himself a patriot and a good citizen, but it is simply because it is an easy way of living, and the custom is so old that it

really does not look quite respectable till you get a good square look at it. In fact, it should be said in mitigation of the present generation that it was born before he was, and its decency is just being looked into. But, outside of this class, no one would support Mr. Gold or Mr. Any-other-Metal, for the office of money, any sooner than they would support a professional burglar for the office of state treasurer.

There are almost innumerable objections to the *election of metal* to the office of money. First, it is a wholly useless and unnecessary waste of a material useful in the arts and manufacture. Second, it costs in service, better applied to other use, nearly as much to get it as the value which it represents after it is manufactured. Third, it is unwieldly and inconvenient, and no one will take it any appreciable quantity, and it is stacked in vaults when it could much better be applied to some just economic use. (If it was not elected money, it is worth less, economically, than iron.)

Fourth, it is impossible to employ, elect and install it in the office of money, without giving to its possessor or discoverer an unjust special privilege nearly equal to the value which, UNDER THE LAW, it represents, and that robbery is as much worse than any tariff graft, in its effect on the people, as can be well imagined. Fifth, it is wholly and obviously insufficient in quantity (Numbers) and has been for centuries, to perform the office of measuring the value of service which is the source of all property and of all wealth.

The gold family, by the idiocy of man, has been elected to the office of money in all the commonwealths of history; and all have paid the penalty, a thousand fold, and will continue to pay it until this nation, wherein the voice of the people will become the voice of God just as soon as they can clear their throats, and they are clearing fast.

Finally (for the present), it is a false standard, a dishonest and unjust measure of anything. It expands and contracts in the proportion in which its family increases or diminishes. The fam-

ily of Mr. Gold increases more or less, but being the ROYAL FAMILY OF ALL NATIONS, it persists in spending much time abroad. It is entertained and invited to foreign courts, and whenever Mr. National Bank wants to pinch some Wall Street gambler, or defeat some Bryan, or take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and hitch it in tow to the Steel Trust, he has only to request Mr. Rothschild to invite Mr. Gold to Europe, and then the government down at the National Museum in the District of Columbia must issue bonds and mortgage posterity for a few generations, to get some more *candidate for the office o money.*

When, in the sixties, the boys down South, to protect their sacred right of private property in their slaves, and insure the right to take such property into whatever territory they might desire to take themselves, sought to form a more perfect union and insure more domestic tranquillity and secure the blessings of more liberty to themselves and their posterity, by opening fire on Fort Sumpter, and when Mr. Lincoln undertook to make them go home and be decent, the whole Gold Family went abroad and Lincoln had to give a mortgage on his people, in the neighborhood of three Gold for one, with usury added, to employ the service needed to save the life of the nation; until the people elected the Greenback to the office of money, and even then, that was only a temporary expedient; for, in the hurry of the election of the Greenback, it was provided that he should be exchanged for Mr. Gold and redeemed in Mr. Gold, if he ever came back; and he has never come home to this day, in any such quantity, as to fill the office, and this people will never get out of debt, and no one expects them to, and Mr. Gold will never allow them to, if he can prevent it; and if he can measure the value of all things, he can always prevent it.

Mr. Gold in his office of money has always measured all the service more or less with the same stick. The service can never get larger than his yard stick. No matter how much the service

may increase, or its products accumulate, and no matter what its utility in the economies and necessities of the people, it is never more valuable than the stick of Mr. Gold.

Whenever the product of service outgrows the yard stick of Mr. Gold, he yells OVER-PRODUCTION; and the wheels of industry must stop and the industrious must starve in the midst of plenty. Mr. Gold is a gambler, he calls it foreign exchange when he goes over to hob-nob with his royal relatives in the courts of Europe. And then he has another vicious habit, and that is dealing with the poor of foreign countries in the products of American labor. He calls it Commerce, and talks about the balance of trade.

He measures the farmer's wheat one day; it measures five dollars, five bushels. He measures the same wheat the next day, and it measures five bushels all right, but he only measures it two dollars; in short, one day the wood pile measures a cord, but the next day but half a cord. The farmer says, this is the same wheat you measured yesterday, and it involves the same service and responds to the same want, but Mr. Gold says that there is a certain law, which he calls a law of supply and demand, which controls the value of your service and its products, and unless I can measure it short enough, so that I can sell it for profit, I will not measure it at all, and you and your neighbors may die and starve in the midst of plenty. That Mr. Gold is not doing business for his health; if he cannot make a profit on your labor sufficient so that he can pay the expenses of his trip abroad, your business must stop and you and your neighbors must starve. That he understands that governments are not organized or run for profit, but that government officers are, and that he, Mr. Gold, occupies the felicitous office of Money, the standard of the value of your services AND THOSE OF YOUR UNBORN CHILDREN, AND IF HE DESIRES TO DO SO HE WILL TIE YOU UP IN BUNCHES AND SELL YOU TO DIAZ OF MEXICO INTO PEONAGE.

In short, he "will crucify mankind on a cross of gold," William

Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to the contrary notwithstanding.

He measures your farm and home, which cost the same service, and performs the same office in human economy, ten thousand dollars one year and five thousand dollars the next. He explains to you that there is financial stringency, which he says causes a shrinkage in the value of property; IF THERE IS FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IT IS BECAUSE THE GOLD FAMILY DON'T PROPOGATE, OR BECAUSE THEY HAVE GONE TO EUROPE AND ARE NEGLECTING THE DUTIES OF THEIR HIGH OFFICE.

When he gets into a game of foreign exchange, the Gold bugs of Europe pluck his plumage and break his tape line in two. HE SIMPLY CHANGES THE FIGURES ON IT, AND COMES HOME AND MEASURES YOUR HONEST SERVICE AND ITS HONEST PRODUCT WITH HIS DISHONEST STICK, and tells you that it is over-production, financial stringency, shrinkage of values, and when he stops your clock altogether, he yells panic; that is, when the gamblers of Wall Street, and the gamblers and money changers of Europe, the buyers and sellers for profit, "who toil not, neither do they spin," have just simply got him broke, and like all gamblers and all other dishonest men in and out of office, he is a liar from the foundations of the world and he knows it, and it is about time the people of this nation, who have the power to do it, put him forever out of the office of money, which he always has, and always will prostitute and debauch.

If you will just stop and think for half of one moment, you will see that one bushel of wheat, and one pound of wool, and one quarter of lamb, is worth just as much today, and no more, than they were the day that Cain and Abel started business; and the same is true of every staple product which responds to the wants and ministers to the desires of man. And if Mr. Gold was sunk in the middle of Hades, this people, and every other people on the face of God's green earth, would adjust the value of their services

in ten days, by economic statistics taken from annual census returns; and when they got more product than they could use, they would simply do what any sensible person does when he has enough, quit business, or quit eating till he could get up another appetite, or until he had consumed enough to make it proper and prudent to fire up the boiler and produce some more.

Service is always service; and its fruit is practically the same with unfailing beneficence: And the officer which measures it one way today and another tomorrow, and deliberatley lies to you to deceive you into submission to, and reconciliation with, his unjust juggling and manipulation, is a dishonest official, and you must discharge him, and turn him out of office, or he will steal the nails out of your coffin.

The officer who today measures your service, or its products, its the same thing, at two dollars, and tomorrow measures the same service and the same product at one, is a thief and scoundrel and you can't trust him and when he has kept up his system of public plunder through all the ages of human history, since his first installation in office, you must not hope for his reformation. If reform were in his organism, he would have long since manifested its symptoms.

We have searched the whole realm of human activity and invention for a suitable candidate for the office of money IN A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, and we have found it. We have discovered that service is the ne plus ultra of value and hence the only just standard by which value can be measured.

We have learned by authentic census statistics that the average economic value of service (labor) as measured by its products in manufacture, in this land of *promised* liberty and equality, is a trifle over five dollars a day.

We are going to make that day for the time being six hours and we are going to value it at five dollars, and we are going to pay

that to everybody, and we are going to put everybody in a position to perform a service in which he or she will merit it, if they are faithful, and that is all we are going to pay anybody. ONE HONEST SIX HOUR DAY'S SERVICE IS GOING TO BE THE LEGAL STANDARD OF VALUE IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COUNTRY IN OUR DAY AND GENERATION, AND THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF THAT SERVICE, FOR ALL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, IS GOING TO BE FIVE DOLLARS.

Engraved certificates of service are going to be elected by this people to the office of Money; and gold and all other metals are going into the place where they can perform a useful office, without destroying either the lives or the happiness of this people. And the sooner the worshippers of the gold god Mammon understand that the Hebrew children are once more out of the fiery furnace, the sooner they will be ready to go ahead and help earn their own living and perfect their title to life and its blessing.

CHAPTER XLI

THE GENERAL CLEARING HOUSE

WHEN, under the new régime, service certificates become the current circulating medium, gold and silver will go into disuse as money, as will also all forms of government or corporate obligations (deputy money), and certificates that that stuff is piled up in the museum at the District of Columbia, which in the idiocy of Juno and man, has been called money.

Its utter worthlessness and uneconomy as material out of which to maintain a circulating medium will at once become apparent. No one ever conceived that money, of what material soever constructed, was of itself valuable; but only that it represented value in other forms of wealth; just as under the enlightened

adjustment, the service certificates do; and as all the coin certificates and corporate obligations (National Bank notes) and Treasury notes (Greenbacks) were, by the short-sightedness of Shylock, payable in this same worthless commodity; there will be panic for a few moments, but it will be confined to those whose only personal assets are of that ethereal and effervescent character.

No other country on earth can maintain such a standard a moment after this nation relegates gold to the domain of art, and any creditor, foreign and domestic, will be only too happy to be paid in the products of service which alone sustain life and alone possess true intrinsic value.

No one would care to be paid in a commodity which was of nc utility and of no market value. Something which he himself could not use and which nobody else would want, or could be induced to exchange anything of value for. And as all so-called debts, at the birth of what may as well be called the Christian Era (for the birth of the Blessed Master was but its prophecy and promise) will be indifferent as to its payment, and would not carry it home for it, and that will be the final clearing, the universal discharge in bankruptcy.

Of course, the so-called creditor class will repine and regret that they did not have their obligations payable in some commodity which would sustain life, and afford ease and comfort, so that they might still live by the sweat and toil of their fellow men in the future, as in the past; but they will be no different, no worse, and no more disappointed than the pursuers of other phantoms and mirages which have no existence except in the delusion of humanity.

But they will have their expectancy. They are still sovereigns as they are servants; they will enjoy what a just government requires them to accord to all men and women, "Equal suffrage, equal rights and responsibilities, and equal opportunities," which has been the false and delusive promise always held before the eyes of this people since the organization of this government.

CHAPTER XLII

THE EFFECT UPON THE INDIVIDUAL ENERGY AND INITIATIVE

THE first and most inspiring manifestation will be the universal spontaneous bloom of perennial and ever expanding patriotism.

Every child will feel a just pride in the fact that this is his, or her country; that he is a stockholder in this grand corporation, with equal voice and vote, and that there are no longer any bonds, nor preferred stocks; that he and his children, and his children's children own and will always own, an equal interest, with every other child of Columbia, in every spike, and tie, palace, and freight car, and the locomotive that draws it into every vale, over every plain and mountain of this broad and happy land, every inch of which will some day blossom like the Eden of our fore-parents.

"I love every inch of her prairie land, each stone in her mountain side.
I love every drop of her water pure, that flows in her rivers wide.
I love every tree, every blade of grass within Columbia's gates,
For the Queen of the Earth is the land of my birth, my Re-United States."

It is difficult, if not impossible, for what might be termed the upper crust, the cream of society, to say nothing of the common people, to feel that this is "My Country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty" when all the representatives of all sections of all states are unable to effect an appropriation in the lower "People's house," House of Congress, of fifty cents to save some soldier's widow from the poor house, without the consent and approval of one representative, one large gun, from one district in the state of Illinois.

"That all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator

with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" when a small element of society is rolling and lolling in luxury on the spoils of this fair land, while their automobiles are passing honest, earnest fathers praying for the right to work and live, and hungry wives and children are dying for the want of care; and the middle classes, between the extremes of wealth and poverty, are contending one with another in what is justly termed a veritable organized antagonism; where business if it can be justly so dignified, is little short of war to the knife, with the knife to the hilt.

That when we need a measure of prime importance to the people in nation, state or municipality, we must begin before the primaries to find a candidate who will stand for it, then struggle night and day for weeks or months to secure his nomination and election, and then stand at all times between him and a corrupt and prostituted lobby.

That "he (Washington) threw back the fetters, he headed the strife, till man's charter was fairly restored. Then he prayed for the moment when liberty and life should no longer be pressed by the sword," when the energies of government are exerted, her treasury depleted, and her posterity encumbered, if not her agencies prostituted, to construct a ship canal to float the engine of war, and exploit the heathen of the Orient in the name of a Commerce, little short of rapine.

That we have formed a perfect union, established justice, insured domestic tranquillity, promoted the general welfare, and secured the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" when since the date of the adoption of our corporate charter, (our Constitution of 1787) we have, in the turmoil of civil war to destroy that Union, and the political warfare incident to the idiotic maintenance of fifty governments, more or less, with their endless retinue of parasites in the name of a government for one people, with one country, one flag, and one purpose, and in the greater idiocy of

partisan politics, wasted sufficient energy and money, (if money there is) to pave this land with asphalt, and plant its barren wastes with flowers, to say nothing of the blood and tears sufficient for its irrigation.

The next noticeable but no less beneficent manifestation of the new régime will be the immediate elimination of the race question in all its aspects, that ever present problem, so menacing to the peace of this nation. There can in the nature of things be no classes in a society where all are absolutely free. When the legislative powers are vested in a board of two governors from each state, and no local or special legislation is tolerated, and one people, the colored man, if you please, is at liberty to go where fancy leads him, there is no menace of colored voters by force of superior number controlling the white man's government and legislating in the interest of his class, or his color, and that removes the last vestige of the disturbing, perturbing, bone of contention which has always strained and once nearly severed the bonds of this union.

There can be no competition in the labor market, or any other market, and that is the prime cause at the bottom of what may be called the Yellow Peril. If the emigrant from China, or the oppressed of other lands wants to pick up his wife and children, and come among us with an honest heart and purpose, and adopt our country as his home and help us with his strong and steady hand to make it a fit habitation for husband, wife and children, as God designed that all lands should be; to make the desert places blossom like the rose and respond to the wants of men, he will be welcome. He wont want gold, for when we have demonetized it, all other nations will be conpelled to do likewise.

He will be a blessing, for he will perform a valued service in the future as in the past. He has been trained and accustomed and inured by experience and adaptation to a work that many of our people are both unwilling and unable to perform. He will go where the steam shovel and the traction ditcher cannot work, and

but for the ever present struggle for the right, and opportunity to labor, he would in all the past, as in all the future, have been doubly welcome. He always was and always will be, willing and jealous to do his full share; and when once for all, Commonwealth in fact, not less than name, is accomplished, the race problem will forever evaporate.

We must not leave this subject until we remember and emphasize that this is God's land, that ere the white man set his foot upon its fertile soil, God had planted upon it a race of human beings in the execution of his Divine will. That by the TREACHERY, PERFIDY AND CRUELTY of the white man that race is nearly extinct and removed from the face of nature, and the last remnant is now about to be pushed into the Pacific. That but for the white man's statute of limitations, the red brother might yet repossess himself of this fair land by laws of the white man's enactment. It is by the mercy only of the Great Spirit of the Native Americans that the white man is still permitted to inhabit this fair land; and these reflections should soften the heart of the white man toward the expiring remnant of God's native American, and cause him to welcome the oppressed of all lands who come for succor and sustenance to this cradle of human liberty.

Finally, under this head, all this absurd idiocy of political party system, and machinery, would fall apart; for it would have nothing to induce the people to perpetuate a controversy. The people will have passed by and over all the so-called political issues, the stuff called policy put into party platforms, for the mere temporary purpose of causing a division of the people, while they install from the system and horde of political parasites the particular crew that for a period are to levy tribute on the trusts (the Captains of Industry) and hold the agencies of protective government away from the people, while they reimburse themselves for their campaign contributions.

The real business of government will be in the civil service, and

in the heads of the various departments, and the Governors will have very little functions after once the plant is equipped and in operation.

There will be local self-government, executive, administrative, and judicial, in every township and county, and the laws will be so simple, and the knowledge of them so easily attained, and no cause for social injustice, that the nation will go forward to lasting internal peace and tranquillity and superabundant social and individual prosperity; then, indeed, will the dream of the founders of popular government come true.

CHAPTER XLIII

THE WAY IT CAME ABOUT

THE inquiry naturally arises, How could it be, that within five years after the triumphant election and installation of that illustrious trio, Taft, Tariff and Trusts, there could be such a popular upheaval, as that there could be a unanimous vote in favor of establishing the new Columbia — this radical change in governmental policy, plant and machinery?

While it may not be possible in one brief chapter, to enumerate all of the causes which led to this phenomonal popular restoration to political and industrial sanity, we may point to a few of the leading causes, and the reader may then by a natural process of philosophic deduction, readily discern those of which we omit specific mention.

Probably the most potent reason was that the nation, most of the states, all of the municipalities, and ninety percent of the people, were totally and irretrievably bankrupt. Gold having been the recognized legal standard of value, the only recognized candidate for the office of money, and hence the only commodity or sub-

stance of ultimate payment of this mountain of debt; and its annual increase in the United States in 1908 having been but eighty million dollars, twenty-one million dollars less than the economic value of the fruit crop of one state of the union, it became at once apparent, that it was utterly impossible for this people, this nation, these states, and these municipalities groaning under this burden of debt to ever hope to pay its debts in gold or under the gold standard policy which Shylock had fastened upon this oppressed people.

That no scheme could be devised by tariff revision or otherwise, by state, nation, or individuals by which this enormous debt could ever be paid in gold. That the gold was not either in sight, or in prospect; that the gold output would not pay the interest on the debt, to say nothing of the principal; and that if all the property in the nation were sold at auction, it would not bring gold enough to pay the debt, for the gold was not in existence and in all probability never would be.

That the ever-increasing burden of taxation had become intolerable; and that the people could not get the means wherewith to pay such taxes. That by reason of the absence of gold money, which was the legal standard by which the value of all things was required to be measured. That the value of all forms of productive property had shrunk and shrivelled until there was no stability in the commercial value of such property. That no man could invest his money, if he had it, with any assurance that he would ever be able to get it again. If he loaned it, he could have no assurance that the borrower could ever pay the interest to say nothing of the principal.

That production and distribution had come into the control of great industrial combinations, called trusts, because combinations were necessary to prevent ruin by competition which destroyed profits, so that the small merchants, dealers, and manufacturers, and small producers of all kinds could not operate in

competition with these combinations, which could, by reason of the natural economy of large scale operations, undersell them, and they were forced into bankruptcy. That enormous quantities of government revenue, national and state, were being expended by the governing powers, in a fruitless effort to stay and stem the tide of industrial combinations; an effort by man made laws to countervale and intercept and counteract the natural law of social and industrial economy.

That enforced idleness, resulting from suspension of individual enterprise, effected to destroy the home market for all the products, because the people could not get the means with which to purchase such product; and it was discovered that in this hopeless condition of the home market, the combinations (trusts) which controlled American manufacture, could no longer compete with foreign nations in exploiting the heathen of the Orient. IN SHORT, THAT THE BUSINESS OF MONEY MAKING WAS NEARLY AT AN END.

THAT EVEN A TRUST, UNLESS IT HAD A COMPLETE MONOPOLY COULD NOT MAKE PROFITS, and the monopolistic combinations, by reason of the poverty of the consuming classes, could readily see the end of money making, even with the aid of a complete monopoly.

The second, and no less potent, influence in this social and industrial evolution, came of the consciousness of what is known as the SYSTEM, the combinations which controlled not only the production and distribution of the nation, but the politicians in office who, for them and in their interest, manipulated the governmental machinery; that the government plant was wholly out of date and eternally un-economic, and must itself be systematized upon the same plan and along the same economic lines that they had already systematized production and transportation.

These industrial economists (trusts) understood the fact that when a plant, a system, was useless, illy adapted, and out of date, that it must be relegated to the junk heap, and that all unnecessary

expenses must be eliminated. They discovered that we were struggling with fifty separate conflicting governmental engines, with one hundred legislative bodies, and innumerable administrative boards empowered by conflicting and mercenary political parasites, possessing power to make them (in their interstate business relations) maintain enormous lobbies, and disburse enormous corruption funds, to prevent these political parasites from destroying their businsss.

That to bear this enormous and wholly unnecessary expense they had to exact exorbitant prices and rates from a struggling and oppressed people, and had to issue watered stocks to DUMMY STOCKHOLDERS, and CARRY THE NAMES OF THESE DUMMY STOCKHOLDERS ON THEIR TRUST (holding corporate books) to cover these political funds, filched from them by the political parasites, great and small, who every year and every minute, and especially every four years, depleted their treasury for so-called campaign contributions, under threat of destruction to their vast business interests or enterprises, if the people, whom they were compelled by these pirates to exploit, should get control of the reins of some of this mongrel, conglomerate and indefensible so-called government.

In short, the business men (WE MEAN THE MEN WHOSE BRAINS SYSTEMATIZED THE GREAT ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES OF THIS NATION), the men who saw and eliminated the uneconomies and idiocies of competition in these industries, saw the necessity of combination in distribution and consumption, and in governmental enterprise, and they refused longer to be held up by these political parasites. That had some interests in common with the toilers who operated their enterprises, but they had none with the politicians who were exploiting, *both them and their toilers*, and they determined to eliminate them from industrial and governmental economy, and relegate them to the political junk heap along with the old and out of date enginery, by which they had always been enabled to rob them and

maintain a political oligarchy, as dangerous to popular government as any aristorcacy on the face of God's footstool.

And what is still more important, if possible, these same business men (THESE CAPTAINS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE) whatever may be the inconsiderate judgment of mankind, who only judge from appearances, and are ignorant of all their motives, and much of the facts in their environment, have most, if not all of them, at all times been striving to improve the world and conserve the economies of the enterprises in which their high ambitions were moving them. They were compelled to make large profits to meet the enormous drains upon their resources, from the causes of which we have already made mention, and to protect the economies in industrial combination which they had accomplished. *Their ambition was in the ultimate accomplishment of the economies in production and transportation*, as we have said in the preceding chapters of this work, and PERSONAL GAIN TO THEM WAS A MERE INCIDENT TO THE REALIZATION OF THEIR DREAM OF SYSTEMATIZING THESE ENTERPRISES.

These men just simply determined to be no longer strung by these political bosses, and declared their independence, and refused to be longer exploited by them; and of necessity, the politics, (BUSINESS) BECAME, FROM THAT MOMENT, WHOLLY UNPROFITABLE.

When the so-called leaders (the leaches of the dominant IMPOLITIC PARTIES), discovered that the SYSTEM was no longer going to bleed, they could no longer maintain their following and the honest element, the rank and file (especially the file), at once discovered that these parasites had been exploiting both them and their employers, and they paid no further attention to them, and joined the "AMERICAN PARTY" AND VOTED TO A MAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFICIENT, HONEST, AND UP-TO-DATE POPULAR HOME RULE GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER XLIV

FAULT OF THE SYSTEM, NOT OF THE PEOPLE

NO man, or class of men living at the birth of the new nation will be at fault; we simply sent them on this pleasure excursion to get the family out of the way, while the servants cleaned house and shifted the furniture and got the dirt out of the machinery.

Every member of the family was well aware that there was something radically wrong; that a governmental plant and machinery which had been erected and installed for a century and a quarter was out of date, and un-economic, and must be built over in some manner and modernized, but the influential members of the family did not understand, and could not agree as to how to accomplish the desired reconstruction, while the servants, or most of them, knew all the time that it must be built over from the foundation, and the machinery must be of an entirely new pattern.

They had known for years, yea, for centuries, that the lubricant (the gold and silver money), while the material was excellent in the arts, was all the time gumming up the machinery and bearings, that it got into the cogs, that it caused all the journals to get hot and burn out, that it was impossible to keep all of the machinery going any of the time; that more than half of it was out of commission more than half of the time, and that about once in ten years the whole thing was clogged up and the fires went out in the furnace, and the cellar was full of water, and that permanent repair was impossible.

They understood, because they built the machinery, and ran it, whenever it could be made to run, that this lubricant was insufficient in quantity to maintain the parity of value, which was indis-

pensible to that equilibrium which would enable the plant to be constant and unvarying in its *revo-* and *evo-*lutions.

It was intimated during the discussion which preceded the vote on the question of the New Columbia that individual initiative and ambition were going to be endangered, that man was going to lose his identity and individuality, his personal ambition for achievement, in this seeming ocean of Commonwealth. That if a man could not see the possibility of being President of the United States, or of owning a system of trunk line railroad, with their vast and varied equipment, or of monopolizing and trustifying an important economic industry, that individual man was going back to the chrysalis state of his evolution.

That the thing to be done was to accomplish (the limit of wealth) to use the old system, the old steam roller and crusher of centurion pattern, to pound combinations back into competition. That competition was the life, not the death of society; that if service was the standard of value, and it was measured by uniformity in time, and rewarded to all servants alike, and in the same proportion, that there could and would be no progression.

They seemed for the moment to have forgotten that in corporate commonwealth, where there is no preferred stock, that one stockholder has the same interest in the entire enterprise that every stockholder has. That all stockholders are both servants and proprietors; they own the whole plant; and they select all of the corporate agencies, with equal voice and vote, and they take a just and equal pride and satisfaction in all of its successes and achievements, in all its development, and in its sure and ultimate perfection.

Again, there is another highly important truth in human nature and human experience, which they also overlook; and it is, that the ambition of man looks to results not to means; and wealth was never anything but a means. Wealth is not only a means, but it is a result of the manifestation of an ambition, a concomitant

of the persistent, intelligent pursuit of a living, consuming, over-mastering ambition to accomplish a result which is the end, and consummation of that ambition.

Wealth comes often unbidden, and wholly unexpected, and sometimes even undesired, as an incident to the propelling force of a consuming ambition. A Rockefeller sees a valuable natural product, capable of bringing light to the children of men, running down the stream of Oil Creek in the county of Venango, in the State of Pennsylvania. He sees that by the folly of men in giving vent to this store of natural light, it goes spontaneously to waste and destruction, for the reason that with present and known facilities, it cannot be utilized and placed within reach of the people.

He sees the manufacturers of this product in a war of competition for market which renders it impossible to secure the means with which to save the product and expand the business, so that nothing economic need be wasted. He is seized with a consuming ambition to so systematize the industry as to conserve the general economy, and he builded the much advertised and little understood (Standard Oil Trust.)

Wealth in the process, as well as system, was indispensible, to the dream of his over-mastering ambition; to secure this wealth, a system of profit in the industry was indispensible, the system was established, the avalanche of wealth was loosened, and Mr. Rockefeller is buried under it, and they say Wade H. Ellis is trying to dig him out, and resuscitate him.

Of course, there is but one remedy for the evil of competition, and that is combination. Combination is monopoly, and if anyone is left outside the combination, monopoly becomes unlawful, according to the science of all unscientific law and lawyers. We speak advisedly, and from a source of personal experience, when we affirm that law, as popularly understood at the birth of this modern and only Christian Era, was builded upon the manifest error that man had a natural right to have and hold that for which

he had no earthly use, while his fellow mortals were perishing in regiments, and in single file, for the want of that very substance; and this is what has so often been termed by so-called statesmen, as the SACRED RIGHT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

We speak of this only as declaratory, or explanatory, of the unsciences of law and lawyers. They do not seem to be able to comprehend and appreciate the obvious truth, that combination is the legitimate child of competition; and that competition is both unjust and un-economic, andcannot be lawful after the law and the lawyers catch up with the procession in the evolution of social and political progression, toward that ultimate perfection, which is the eternal design of the Creator, and the ultimate haven of the created.

They would pass a law that a child should reinhabit its mother's womb, that a butterfly should reanimate its mater caterpillar, that the locomotive should become a yoke of brindle steers, and if there was a man in the black house at Washington so devoid of human instinct as that he can build Panama Canals and shed the blood of his fellow beasts in the jungles of Africa, while naked, barefooted children are standing on the frosty pavement and dying of starvation, it is not unlikely that he would attempt to execute them, and junket lawyers all over the country and board them at palatial hotels, and spend millions of the people's money in an attempt to accomplish it.

Combination is a universal law of matter and spirit. It is in virtue of this immutable law that material worlds were formed from Nebula. Combination is the eternal purpose, the ultimate design, but all humanity is going to be within its protection, and the beneficiaries of its economy..

These master minds are those which in God's providence, and by his nurture, were made to build these colossal combinations, as an admonition, an earnest, of the final combine, which is to usher in the final victory of peace on earth.

In the divine economy and purpose, of whose wisdom we must

not, cannot doubt, pain is the eternal, ever present concomitant, the midwife of all birth in human life, and human economy; and the birth of wisdom, as applied to all the details of human experience, is no exception to the omnipotent, universal plan.

That God's servants employed to perform the surgery which transforms competition into combination, both in detail and in general, may not have administered the anæsthetic of humanity and sympathy in the travail, may, by some theologians, be attributed to some suggestion of a spirit of evil which their deluded imagination may have personified, or deified, and which, or who, through the impeachment of God's wisdom, they assume to be at war with His purposes.

They are unable to see that good and evil are the same thing in different degrees, although they cannot see where the one begins and the other terminates. They seem to think that it is possible to know the one, without knowing the other; that one can feel and appreciate the warmth who has never felt the chill. They have read "Behold, the man has become as one of us; knowing good and evil," but they have yet to learn that good and evil are but one; that their varying shades converge, and they must needs taste the fruit of the tree of their knowledge, and must not take their theories from others, whose experience may be as limited as theirs.

But to return to the subject, the point of digression, for which we seek pardon, ambition, in the last analysis, looks only to results. You provide a Rockefeller with means to accomplish the end of his ambition, to create and maintain a system which will utilize the natural elements and take its expanding product to light the dark places of the earth; and give him the servants and appliances to work this consummation, and he will do it without money and without price. His ambition is satisfied to see the work of his conception carried to this ultimate purpose, and individual wealth which came to him as its concomitant, its incident, is the very least of the elements of his gratification. He is trying to do good, both in the

process, and now with the wealth which the process has thrust upon him. We may differ with him as to the wisdom or efficiency of the means which he may choose to make his wealth accomplish good, but of that he must judge.

He started out upon a divine commission to destroy competition, to the end that combination might be born as to the particular industry to which nature and environment caused him to apply his ambition, and what we have already said of the pains of travail apply in detail, as well as in general.

What Mr. Rockefeller is in Standard Oil, so is Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill in Railroads, and Mr. Frick and Mr. Gary in Steel and Mr. Baer in Coal Mining. Each saw the effects of competition in their particular department, and started out to destroy, or rather cure, and supplant it with economic combination preparatory to a Christian era; but we doubt whether any of these gentlemen were ever, or are even now, aware of their divine commission. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Though from alleged utterances of Mr. Rockefeller in recent years, stung by the public criticism to which he has been so often subjected, he has given voice to the same eternal truth, so far as his wealth and its acquisition is concerned; but that he was born and destined to bring combination out of competition in the oil industry, has probably never entered his estimate, and that wealth was only the avalanche which the process brought down upon him will no doubt astonish even him.

Give Mr. Harriman the means, as we have said in the earlier chapter, by which he, and we with him, may see the realization of his day and night dreams, of a perfect system of transportation in this nation, and he will not stop to discuss the price, either in gold, or in any form, that shall be the meed of his personal service. If the reader is at all skeptical, ask Mr. Harriman. We have never seen either him or Mr. Rockefeller.

Human achievement, the consummation of human ambition, is

God's own reward to him who witnesses its consummation. And purely pecuniary concomitants are its merest incidents.

Few indeed are the men, and none of them are great, or ever could be great, whose ambition is wealth, unmixed and unadulterated with a consuming purpose to accomplish some great result, and these few never have, and never will admit that the end of man is riches, for what shall it profit a man that he gain the world, if, departing, he cannot say, I have finished a good work.

Excellence in all departments of human endeavor always did, and always will, bring to its possessor all the real pleasures which is in the store of nature; and with it the respect, the commendation, yea, the laudation of his fellows, in the exact ratio and proportion of the degree of his excellence as compared with that of his fellows. That is an eternal, unchangeable law of human nature and cannot be eradicated, for "The laborer is worthy of his meat."

You cannot dim the luster, or destroy the popularity of him who by his eloquence, can move the heart to pity, and the eye to tears, or him whose humor can stir the depths of mirth. You cannot separate individual man from the just enconium that comes of noble deeds well done; nor can you dispel, or destroy, the public love and esteem of him or her who has the soul and gift of music, by harp or voice, to soothe the souls of others; or the stage artist, who delights and entertains the people by the practice and manifestation of his art.

Precocity, and proficiency, will never be unheralded, unhonored or unsung, and knowledge is power, and power is popularity, and virtue ever was, and ever will be, its own just and merited reward.

Absolute freedom of opportunity to develop one's tastes and powers in whatever direction in God's Providence they tend will bring to every human being the very highest, purest and holiest enjoyment of which that being is capable.

"Oh, gentle doctrine of Christ, doctrine of love and of peace, when shall all mankind know thy truth and the world smile with a new happiness under thy life giving reign!"

"Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come, thy will be done
In earth as it is in Heaven."

THE END

POST STATEMENT

WE neglected to state in the body of this work that this New Columbia will be midwifed by a nonpartisan political party known, or rather unknown, to fame as "THE AMERICAN PARTY."

Just as soon as you have finished reading this little book, we expect you to become an "American" (INDIAN). We expect you to dig up the tomahawk and sound the tomtom, and get the tribe into the Wigwam, and have a Wigwam in every corner of the fence. All you need do, is demand *a National Constitutional Convention*, and then we Indians can help Uncle Sam get this government away from the politicians, and democratize, civilize and christianize this land, and make it fit to live in, and until we do, let us forget that there is such a thing as foreign country.

If any (yellow) white man, says "over-production" in your presence or hearing, so long as there is a hungry barefooted child walking the frosty pavements of the cities of this God-benighted land, take him to the Wigwam, scalp him, then sharpen his toes, and drive him right down into Mother Earth.

The Author of this work is an Indian, who was brought up in an Irish family, and got his Christian name from the maternal Irish grandfather, and he will appreciate a personal letter from each reader, after having read, as to what are the conditions of the local Wigwam and the number of the braves.

Address care New Columbia Publishing Company,

Findlay, Ohio, U. S. A.

P. Q. T.

To Home Seekers

The Re-United States of America

If the people of America do their duty and we believe they will.

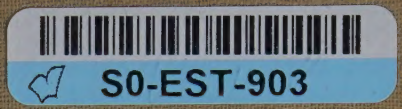
ON AND after January 1, 1914, all lands not actually occupied and used in the territory comprising the United States and Canadian provinces in North America (not reserved for government agricultural and industrial school and other necessary public purposes) will be open for location and occupancy ***by actual settlers,*** (citizens, male and female, and aliens declaring their intention to become citizens) in such quantities as they may desire for actual occupancy and use ***but not for rent or speculation.***

All surplus labor will be employed by the government in internal improvement, and paid at the uniform rate of five dollars for each six-hour day's service in ***government certificates of service*** legal tender in payment of all debts, and exchangeable for all other labor products at their economic value as fixed by the government department of ***production and distribution at par and without profit.***

Come and establish a home in God's land of political and industrial liberty and equality.

The American Party

Headquarters: Room 9, Olean House, Olean, N. Y., U. S. A.
Hindquarters: Cusac Block, Findlay, O., U. S. A.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